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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) DISPERSION FOR FORMING SOLAR RADIATION-SHIELDING BODY, AND SOLAR RADIATION-SHIELDING BODY AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a solar radiation-shielding film and a solar radiation-shielding body by a simple coating method, a kneading method, or the like, by using a dispersion containing tungsten oxide fine particles, capable of making transmittance of near-infrared light low while keeping a visible light transmittance in a high value and excellent in appearance.

SOLUTION: The dispersion of tungsten oxide fine particles is prepared by heating tungstic acid while feeding 5% H2 gas containing N2 gas as a carrier to provide fine particle powder in which L* has 35.1886 and a* has 0.9252 and b* has -6.2294 in powder color and the composition is W20O58 or W18O49 and carrying out pulverizing and dispersing treatment of a mixture containing the resultant fine particle powder, a polymer-based dispersing agent and a solvent. The dispersion for forming the solar radiation-shielding body is prepared by sufficiently mixing the resultant tungsten oxide fine particle dispersion with a UV- curing resin and a solvent under stirring. The solar radiation-shielding body is obtained by applying the resultant dispersion for forming solar radiation-shielding body onto a PET film (polyethylene terephthalate) and irradiating the dispersion with UV light.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The particle for solar radiation shielding is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation currently distributed in a solvent,

Said particle for solar radiation shielding is a general formula (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) WyOz or/and a general formula MxWyOz (however, M). Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, One or more kinds of elements and W which are chosen from among B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, Ti, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are expressed by the tungsten, and O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <=x/y<=1, and 2.0<z/y<=3.0,

As for the fine particles containing said particle for solar radiation shielding, in the fine-particles color in a L*a*b* color coordinate system, 25-80, and a* have [L*] -10-10 and b* in the range of -15-15,

Dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation characterized by the dispersed particle diameter of said particle for solar radiation shielding in said solvent being 800nm or less. [Claim 2]

Dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation according to claim 1 characterized by being covered with the compound with which the front face of said particle for solar radiation shielding contains at least one kind of element chosen from Si, Ti, aluminum, Zr, and Y. [Claim 3]

The particle of the oxide containing two or more sorts of elements chosen from Sb, V, Nb, Ta, W, Zr, F, Zn, aluminum, Ti, Pb, Ga, Re, Ru, P, germanium, In, and Sn,

or the particle of a boride expressed with a general formula XBm (however, the element and B which were chosen from the rare earth elements with which X contains an alkaline-earth-metal element or an yttrium (Y) -- boron and $4 \le \infty$.

or the particle of an indium tin multiple oxide -- since -- the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by at least one sort of particles chosen distributing in a solvent.

[Claim 4]

Dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by containing the inorganic binder or/and the resin binder.

[Claim 5]

The solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by being formed using the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation according to claim 1 to 4.

Claim 6

The solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by forming a solar-radiation-shielding object according to claim 5 on a transparence base material. [Claim 7]

It is a solar-radiation-shielding object according to claim 5 to 6,

The permeability to the light of said solar-radiation-shielding object has the maximal value in the wavelength of 350-600nm, and has the minimal value in the wavelength of 600-1500nm, When said maximal value is set to P and the light permeability of B and said solar-radiation-

shielding object is set to VLT for said minimal value, it sets to 40%<=VLT<=80%, Formula :P /B+0.0333xVLT>=3.7

The solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by being a ****** thing. [Claim 8]

It is a particle for solar radiation shielding, and they are a general formula (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) WyOz or/and a general formula MxWyOz (however, M). Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, One or more kinds of elements and W which are chosen from from among B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, Ti, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are expressed by the tungsten, and O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <=x/y<=1, and 2.0<z/y<=3.0, The fine particles containing said particle for solar radiation shielding are the manufacture approaches of the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation that L* has [25-80, and a*]-10-10 and b* in the range of -15-15 in the fine-particles color in a L*a*b* color coordinate system and of having distributed said particle for solar radiation shielding in the solvent, The process which calcinates the start raw material of said particle for solar radiation shielding under the mixed ambient atmosphere of inert gas independence, or inert gas and reducibility gas, and manufactures said particle for solar radiation shielding,

The manufacture approach of the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation characterized by having the process which the dispersed particle diameter of said particle for solar radiation shielding in said solvent sets to 800nm or less by mixing said particle for solar radiation shielding and solvent, and grinding and distributing said particle for solar radiation shielding.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]

[0001]

This invention relates to the solar-radiation-shielding object applied to the veneer glass used for aperture material, such as a car, a building, an administration building, and a general residence, a telephone booth, a show window, the lamp for lighting, a transparence case, etc., a glass laminate, plastics, fiber, etc., and especially a light field is transparent and is related with the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation and the solar-radiation-shielding object using the tungstic-acid ghost particle which has absorption in a near infrared ray line field.

[Background of the Invention]

[0002]

Forming the coat which consists of an ingredient which reflects infrared radiation in the conventional, for example, glass, front face, and using the glass concerned as base materials, such as heat reflective glass, by making a heat component into the approach of removing and decreasing, from the external light sources, such as sunlight and an electric bulb, was performed. And metallic oxides, such as FeOx, CoOx, CrOx, and TiOx, and metallic materials, such as Ag, Au, Cu, nickel, and aluminum, have been chosen as the ingredient which reflects the infrared radiation. [0003]

However, there is a property which also reflects or absorbs the light simultaneously in addition to the infrared radiation greatly contributed to a thermal effect in these metallic-oxide metallurgy group ingredients. For this reason, there was a problem to which the light permeability of base materials, such as heat reflective glass with which the coat of these metallic-oxide metallurgy group ingredients was formed, falls. In the base material especially used for building materials, a vehicle, a telephone booth, etc., since high light permeability was needed in a light field, when ingredients, such as said metallic oxide, were used for clearance and reduction of a heat component, the thickness had to be made very thin.

[0004]

In order to form the coat of the thin metallic-oxide metallurgy group ingredient of thickness, the approach of forming membranes as a thin film of 10nm level is taken using the physical forming-membranes methods, such as spray printing, a CVD method or the sputtering method, and vacuum evaporation technique. However, these membrane formation approaches need large-scale equipment and a vacuum facility, and a difficulty is in productivity or large area-ization, and they have the fault that a membranous manufacturing cost becomes high.

[0005]

Moreover, when it was going to make high the solar-radiation-shielding property of removing and decreasing a heat component from the external light sources, such as sunlight, with an ingredient called a metallic-oxide metallurgy group ingredient, there was an inclination for the reflection factor of a light field to also become high simultaneously, an appearance [GIRAGIRA / appearance] like a mirror was given to the base material, and there was also a fault which spoils a fine sight. Furthermore, when an electric resistance value became comparatively low, and the echo to an electric wave became high, for example, it was used for building materials, a vehicle, etc., the film formed with these ingredients reflected the electric wave of a cellular phone, television, radio, etc.,

etc., and also had the fault of becoming non-receipt or causing an electromagnetic interference in a circumference area.

[0006]

In order to improve such a fault, the reflection factor of the light of a light field is low, and the reflection factor of an infrared field is high, and the surface-electrical-resistance value is calculated for the more controllable solar-radiation-shielding object in general than [1060hms /] **. [0007]

Light transmission is high and the antimony stannic acid ghost (it abbreviates to ATO hereafter) and the indium stannic acid ghost (it abbreviates to ITO hereafter) are known as an ingredient with the solar-radiation-shielding property which was moreover excellent. Since these ingredients have the comparatively low light reflection factor, the appearance [GIRAGIRA / appearance / the base material which formed these ingredients] is not given. However, since it was in a near infrared ray field, in the near-infrared region near the light, an echo and an absorption effect were not yet enough [the plasma frequency which these ingredients have]. Furthermore, since these ingredients had the low solar-radiation-shielding force per unit weight, the amount used increased in acquiring a high solar-radiation-shielding property, and it had the problem that cost became comparatively high-priced.

[8000]

Furthermore, the film which returned tungstic oxide and molybdenum oxide slightly is mentioned as a solar radiation shielding film ingredient. returning by the electrochemical approach in the condition of these film being the ingredients well known as the so-called electrochromic materials, and having fully oxidized, although it is transparent -- a long wave -- it applies to a near infrared region from merit's light field, and comes to produce absorption. It colors blue and the film in the condition of such the spectral characteristic appears.

[0009]

The heat ray electric shielding glass which prepared the compound tungstic oxide film as the 1st layer from the substrate side on the transparent glass substrate, prepared the transparence dielectric film as the 2nd layer on said 1st layer, and prepared the compound tungstic oxide film as the 3rd layer on said 2nd layer, and made said refractive index of the 2nd layer lower than the refractive index of said compound tungstic oxide film of the 1st layer and said 3rd layer is proposed by the patent reference 1.

[0010]

Moreover, the heat ray electric shielding glass which prepared the 1st dielectric film as the 1st layer from the substrate side in up to the transparent glass substrate, prepared the tungstic oxide film as the 2nd layer on said 1st layer, and prepared the 2nd dielectric film as the 3rd layer on said 2nd layer by the same approach as the patent reference 1 is proposed by the patent reference 2.

[0011]

Moreover, the heat ray electric shielding glass which prepared the compound tungstic oxide film which contains a metallic element as the 1st layer from a substrate side in up to the transparent substrate, and prepared the transparence dielectric film as the 2nd layer on said 1st layer by the same approach as the patent reference 1 is proposed by the patent reference 3.

[0012]

Moreover, by the patent reference 4, the membrane formation approach of the electric-wave transparency mold solar radiation shielding film by carrying out sputtering in the ambient atmosphere containing a carbon dioxide using the target which consists of a tungsten is proposed. [0013]

[Patent reference 1] JP.8-59300.A

[Patent reference 2] JP,8-12378,A

[Patent reference 3] JP,8-283044,A

[Patent reference 4] JP,10-183334,A

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[0014]

As the manufacture approach of the solar-radiation-shielding object mentioned above, the sputtering

method has been used as conventionally indicated by the patent reference 1 - the patent reference 4. However, by the physical forming-membranes method like the sputtering method, large-scale equipment and a vacuum facility are needed in a membrane formation process. For this reason, performing improvement and large-area-izing of productivity had the trouble that a membranous manufacturing cost became high, even if technically possible. [0015]

Moreover, from a viewpoint on the practical use activity of a solar-radiation-shielding object, raising more the light transmission nature in a visible-ray region is called for, without dropping the electric shielding engine performance of an infrared region or a near-infrared region. Moreover, when a solar-radiation-shielding object was monolayer, there are also the deterioration and the ease of getting damaged by oxidation of the film concerned, and the endurance as a solar-radiation-shielding object had also become a problem.

[0016]

The place which this invention was made paying attention to the above troubles, and is made into the technical problem The tungstic-acid ghost which can make the permeability of a near infrared ray low is manufactured as a particle, keeping light permeability high. the particle dispersion liquid which distributed this manufactured particle into the proper solvent -- using -- high -- it is in offering the simple applying method, the solar radiation shielding film which scoured and excelled [method / crowded] also in the appearance property, and a solar-radiation-shielding object, without using the physical cost forming-membranes method.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0017]

The artificer etc. manufactured the tungstic-acid ghost particle which can make the permeability of a near infrared ray low, keeping light permeability high wholeheartedly as a result of research, he distributed this manufactured particle into the solvent, got particle dispersion liquid, and manufactured solar radiation shielding film and a solar-radiation-shielding object by the applying method and scouring and applying the crowded method etc. to these particle dispersion liquid. And the solar radiation shielding film and the solar-radiation-shielding object which were manufactured by this simple approach resulted being able to raise the light transmission nature in a visible-ray region more, and excelling also in the appearance property, and that it was still more possible to aim at the endurance improvement as a solar-radiation-shielding object in a header and this invention, without dropping the electric shielding engine performance of an infrared region or a near-infrared region.

[0018]

That is, the 1st invention concerning this invention is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation which the particle for solar radiation shielding is distributing in a solvent, Said particle for solar radiation shielding is a general formula (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) WyOz or/and a general formula MxWyOz (however, M). Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, One or more kinds of elements and W which are chosen from from among B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, Ti, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are expressed by the tungsten, and O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <=x/y<=1, and 2.0<z/y<=3.0, As for the fine particles containing said particle for solar radiation shielding, in the fine-particles color in a L*a*b* color coordinate system, 25-80, and a* have [L*]-10-10 and b* in the range of

It is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation characterized by the dispersed particle diameter of said particle for solar radiation shielding in said solvent being 800nm or less. [0019]

The 2nd invention concerning this invention is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation 1st given in invention characterized by being covered with the compound with which the front face of said particle for solar radiation shielding contains at least one kind of element chosen from Si, Ti, aluminum, Zr, and Y.

[0020]

15-15.

The 3rd invention concerning this invention is the particle of the oxide containing two or more sorts

of elements chosen from Sb, V, Nb, Ta, W, Zr, F, Zn, aluminum, Ti, Pb, Ga, Re, Ru, P, germanium, In, and Sn,

or the particle of a boride expressed with a general formula XBm (however, the element and B which were chosen from the rare earth elements with which X contains an alkaline-earth-metal element or an yttrium (Y) -- boron and 4<=m<6.3),

or the particle of an indium tin multiple oxide -- since -- it is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation the 1st characterized by at least one sort of particles chosen distributing in a solvent, or 2nd given in invention.

[0021]

The 4th invention concerning this invention is dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation given in either the 1st characterized by containing the inorganic binder or/and the resin binder - the 3rd invention.

[0022]

The 5th invention concerning this invention is a solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by being formed in either the 1st - the 4th invention using the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation of a publication.

[0023]

The 6th invention concerning this invention is a solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by forming a solar-radiation-shielding object 5th given in invention on a transparence base material. [0024]

The 7th invention concerning this invention is a solar-radiation-shielding object given in either the 5th - the 6th invention,

The permeability to the light of said solar-radiation-shielding object has the maximal value in the wavelength of 350-600nm, and has the minimal value in the wavelength of 600-1500nm, When said maximal value is set to P and the light permeability of B and said solar-radiation-shielding object is set to VLT for said minimal value, it sets to 40%<=VLT<=80%, Formula: P/B+0.0333xVLT>=3.7

It is the solar-radiation-shielding object characterized by being a ****** thing. [0025]

The 8th invention concerning this invention is a particle for solar radiation shielding. A general formula WyOz (-- however, W -- a tungsten and O -- oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0), or/and a general formula MxWyOz (however, M) Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, One or more kinds of elements and W which are chosen from among B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, Ti, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are expressed by the tungsten, and O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <=x/y<=1, and 2.0<z/y<=3.0,

The fine particles containing said particle for solar radiation shielding are the manufacture approaches of the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation that L* has [25-80, and a*]-10-10 and b* in the range of -15-15 in the fine-particles color in a L*a*b* color coordinate system and of having distributed said particle for solar radiation shielding in the solvent, The process which calcinates the start raw material of said particle for solar radiation shielding under the mixed ambient atmosphere of inert gas independence, or inert gas and reducibility gas, and manufactures said particle for solar radiation shielding,

It is the manufacture approach of the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation characterized by having the process which the dispersed particle diameter of said particle for solar radiation shielding in said solvent sets to 800nm or less by mixing said particle for solar radiation shielding and solvent, and grinding and distributing said particle for solar radiation shielding. [Effect of the Invention]

[0026]

In order to use the tungstic-acid ghost particle which can make the permeability of a near infrared ray low as dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation according to this invention, keeping light permeability high, The fine-particles color of the fine particles which are expressed with general formulas WyOz and MxWyOz, and contain the tungstic-acid ghost concerned L* in a L*a*b* color coordinate system manufactures the tungstic-acid ghost particle -10-

10 and whose b* 25-80, and a* are -15-15. In case this tungstic-acid ghost particle is distributed in a solvent and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned are produced, the dispersed particle diameter of this tungstic-acid ghost particle by having been referred to as 800nm or less The applying method or the solar radiation shielding film which raised the light transmission nature in a visible-ray region more, and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation which can form a solar-radiation-shielding object were able to be obtained without having scoured and dropping the electric shielding engine performance of an infrared region or a near-infrared region on the crowded method etc.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0027]

Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained to a detail.

1. Tungstic-Acid Ghost Particle

The particle for solar radiation shielding used to the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerning this invention A general formula WyOz (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) or the general formula MxWyOz (however, M -- alkali metal and alkaline earth metal --) Rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, It is the tungstic-acid ghost particle to which one or more kinds of elements (following and M element and publication) and W which are chosen from from among Ti, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are expressed by the tungsten, and O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <=x/y<=1, and 2.0<z/y<=3.0. Moreover, in the fine-particles color evaluated by the L*a*b* color coordinate system which Commission Internationale de I'Eclariage (CIE) recommends the fine particles containing this tungstic-acid ghost particle, -10-10 and b* have [L*/25-80, and a*]-15-15.

Manufacture of the tungstic-acid ghost particle expressed with the 1-(a). general formula WyOz The tungstic-acid ghost particle which was mentioned above and which is expressed with a general formula (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) WyOz A tungstic acid (H2WO4), tungstic-acid ammonium, tungsten hexachloride, the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved in alcohol and hydrolyzing to it -- since -- one or more sorts of tungsten compounds chosen -- inert gas -- it is obtained independent or by calcinating under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas. Here, there is especially no limit in the tungstic acid (H2WO4) used as a raw material, tungstic-acid ammonium, and tungsten hexachloride.

however, the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to a tungstic acid (H2WO4), tungstic-acid ammonium or tungsten hexachloride, and the tungsten hexachloride that dissolved in alcohol and hydrolyzing to it -- since -- when calcinating one or more sorts of tungsten compounds chosen and manufacturing a tungstic-acid ghost particle, as for this burning temperature, it is desirable to consider as 200 degrees C or more 1000 degrees C or less from a viewpoint of the particle considered as a request and an optical property. If this burning temperature is in the 200-degree-C or more range of 1000 degrees C or less, the tungstic-acid ghost particle which has a desired optical property can be manufactured. Although what is necessary is just to choose firing time suitably according to burning temperature, it is enough in 5 or less hours more than for 10 minutes.

[0030]

next, the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to said tungstic acid (H2WO4), tungstic-acid ammonium, tungsten hexachloride, and the tungsten hexachloride that dissolved in alcohol and hydrolyzing to it -- since -- in order to make an oxygen hole generate to the tungstic-acid ghost particle which calcinated and prepared one or more sorts of tungsten compounds chosen -- the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned -- inert gas -- it calcinates under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of independent or inert gas, and reducibility gas. Here, as inert gas, gas, such as nitrogen, an argon, and helium, can be used and gas, such as hydrogen and alcohol, can be used as reducibility gas. and -- although it will not be limited especially if the concentration of the reducibility gas in inert gas chooses suitably according to burning temperature when calcinating the

tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas -- desirable -- less than [20vol%] -- more -- desirable -- less than [10vol%] -- it is 7 - 0.01vol% still more preferably. Rapid reduction of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned can be avoided as the concentration of the reducibility gas in inert gas is less than [20vol%], and generation of WO2 which does not have a solar-radiation-shielding function can be avoided. [0031]

although what is necessary is just to choose suitably the processing temperature at the time of making an oxygen hole generate to the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned according to an ambient atmosphere -- inert gas -- when independent, it exceeds 650 degrees C from the crystallinity as a particle for solar radiation shielding, or a viewpoint of hiding power, and 1200 degrees C or less 1100 degrees C or less are 1000 degrees C or less more preferably. On the other hand, in the case of the mixed gas of inert gas and reducibility gas, the temperature which WO2 does not generate according to reducibility gas concentration should just be chosen suitably. Furthermore, in the case of 2 step reactions which are called the mixed gas of an inert gas independent, and inert gas and reducibility gas and which are performed under both ambient atmospheres, it is also desirable from a viewpoint of a solar-radiation-shielding property to calcinate below 100 degrees C or more 650 degrees C under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas for example, to 1 step eye, to exceed 650 degrees C under an inert gas ambient atmosphere to 2 step eye, and to calcinate below 1200 degrees C. Although what is necessary is just to choose the baking processing time at this time suitably according to temperature, it is enough in 5 or less hours more than for 5 minutes.

[0032]

About the manufactured tungstic-acid ghost particle, when X diffraction measurement was performed, the diffraction peak of 3-WOx phase was seen, and according to the proper conditions, existence of the so-called MAGUNERI phases, such as W20O58 and W18O49, was checked. If it depends on the result of a chemical analysis, it will be judged that WO phase is a WyOz (however, W tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0<z/y<3.0) phase with an oxygen deficiency.

Manufacture of the tungstic-acid ghost particle expressed with the 1-(b). general formula MxWyOz (1 however, M said M element and W a tungsten and O oxygen, 0.001 <= x/y <= 2.0 < z/y <= 3.0) the general formula MxWyOz (however, M -- said M element and W -- a tungsten --) mentioned above The tungstic-acid ghost particle to which O is expressed with oxygen, 0.001 <= x/y <= 1, and 2.0 < z/y <= 3.0 A tungstic acid (H2WO4), tungstic-acid ammonium, tungsten hexachloride, the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved in alcohol and hydrolyzing to it -- since -- with one or more sorts of tungsten compounds chosen the mixed fine particles which blended dryly the fine particles of the oxide of M element, or/and a hydroxide -- inert gas -- independent or whether it calcinates at bottom of mixed-gas ambient atmosphere 1 step of inert gas and reducibility gas It is obtained by performing two steps of baking of calcinating under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas by 1 step eye, and calcinating under an inert gas ambient atmosphere by 2 step eye to a pan. Moreover, it may change to said tungsten compound and the tungstic-acid ghost particle manufactured in 1-(a) may be used.

[0034]

As the manufacture approach that the tungstic-acid ghost particles concerned differ, a tungstic acid (H2WO4), the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved in tungstic-acid ammonium and tungsten hexachloride alcohol and hydrolyzing to it -- since -- with one or more sorts of tungsten compounds chosen The desiccation powder which dried and obtained the mixed liquor which carried out wet blending of the water solution containing the salt of said M element [whether it calcinates at bottom of mixed-gas ambient atmosphere 1 step of an inert gas independent or inert gas, and reducibility gas, and] It is obtained also by performing two steps of baking of calcinating under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas by 1 step eye, and calcinating under an inert gas ambient atmosphere by 2 step eye to a pan. Moreover, it may change to said tungsten compound and the tungstic-acid ghost particle manufactured in 1-(a) may be used.

[0035]

As mentioned above, M element to add Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, Rare earth elements, Zr, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Co, Rh, Ir, nickel, One or more kinds of elements chosen from from among Pd, Pt, Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, aluminum, Ga, In, Tl, Si, germanium, Sn, Pb, Sb, B, F, P, S, Se, Br, Te, Nb, V, Mo, Ta, and Re are desirable. Although each of these elements can aim at improvement in the solar-radiation-shielding property of a tungstic-acid ghost particle, and improvement in weatherability, its element which belongs to alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, and transition metals from a viewpoint which raises a solar-radiation-shielding property is desirable, and 4B group element and its 5B group element are desirable from a viewpoint which raises weatherability.

the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved in a tungstic acid (H2WO4), tungstic-acid ammonium, and tungsten hexachloride alcohol and hydrolyzing to it, and a tungstic-acid ghost particle -- since -- as a form of M element when adding M element using a dry-blending method to one or more sorts chosen, an oxide and a hydroxide are desirable. and the hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved in the oxide of this M element, a hydroxide, a tungstic acid (H2WO4) and tungstic-acid ammonium, and tungsten hexachloride alcohol and hydrolyzing to it and a tungstic-acid ghost particle -- since -- one or more sorts chosen are mixed. What is necessary is for a commercial stone milling machine, a kneader, a ball mill, a sand mill, a paint shaker, etc. just to perform the dry blending concerned.

As a different mixed approach from the dry-blending method concerned, moreover, a tungstic acid (H2WO4), The hydrate of the tungsten which evaporated the solvent after adding water to the tungsten hexachloride which dissolved tungstic-acid ammonium and tungsten hexachloride in alcohol and hydrolyzing to it, a tungstic-acid ghost particle -- since -- after mixing what made said M element the form of a salt to one or more sorts chosen, and water-solution-ized it to them by the wetblending method, it is good also as drying and obtaining desiccation powder. In this case, in said M element, especially the form of a salt is not limited and a nitrate, a sulfate, a chloride, a carbonate, etc. are mentioned. Especially the drying temperature or time amount after said wet blending are not limited.

[0038]

Next, in order to make an oxygen hole generate to said tungstic-acid ghost particle, two steps of baking of calcinating at bottom of mixed-gas ambient atmosphere 1 step of an inert gas independent or inert gas, and reducibility gas, or calcinating under the mixed-gas ambient atmosphere of inert gas and reducibility gas by 1 step eye, and calcinating under an inert gas ambient atmosphere by 2 step eye to a pan is performed. The concentration of the mixed gas of the inert gas independent or inert gas used for the baking processing concerned, and reducibility gas and the reducibility gas in inert gas and baking processing temperature are the same as the concentration of the reducibility gas in the inert gas explained by said 1-(a) or reducibility gas, and inert gas, and baking processing temperature.

[0039]

1- explained above -- the general formula WyOz manufactured by (a), and 1- therefore, the particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle of this invention expressed with the general formula MxWyOz manufactured by (b) can be suitably selected like an activity eye of a solar-radiation-shielding object. For example, when using it for the application as which a solar-radiation-shielding object is required of transparency, it is desirable to set particle diameter to 800nm or less. If particle diameter is 800nm or less, since the particle concerned does not cover light thoroughly, it can accumulate, and the visibility of a visible-ray field can be held, and transparency can be held efficiently simultaneously.

[0040]

When thinking especially the transparency of a light field as important, 100nm or less of particle diameter is preferably desirable 200nm or less. It is because clear transparency will be acquired if the particle diameter of a particle is small. Particles are scattered about in the light of a 380nm - 780nm visible-ray field by geometrical dispersion or Mie scattering, this reduces said dispersion by setting

particle diameter to 200nm or less for giving an appearance like frosted glass, and it is thought that it is because it considers as a Rayleigh-scattering field. In a Rayleigh-scattering field, since the scattered light reduces in inverse proportion to the 6th power of particle diameter, dispersion reduces it with reduction in particle diameter, and it improves [transparency]. When particle diameter is furthermore set to 100nm or less, the scattered light decreases dramatically and is desirable. On the other hand, what has larger particle diameter than 1nm can be manufactured industrially. [0041]

By choosing said particle diameter suitably, the Hayes value of the solar-radiation-shielding ingredient particle dispersing element which distributed the solar-radiation-shielding ingredient particle concerned in the medium can be made into 30% or less of Hayes values at 85% or less of light permeability. It can avoid that the transparence base which applied the solar-radiation-shielding ingredient particle dispersing element concerned as the Hayes value is 30% or less becomes like frosted glass, and clear transparency is acquired.

Moreover, in the fine-particles color in the L*a*b* color coordinate system which Commission Internationale de I'Eclariage (CIE) recommends the fine particles containing the particle for solar radiation shielding concerning this invention, -10-10 and b* have [L*/25-80, and a*]-15-15. [0043]

Here, the particle for solar radiation shielding concerning this invention has the fine-particles color concerned, and the reason for demonstrating a desirable optical property is explained briefly. First, if the interaction of the electron in a general light and the matter is explained, there is a plasma frequency of a proper in a certain matter, the light of long wavelength is reflected from this frequency, and it is known that the light of short wavelength will be penetrated. Plasma frequency omegap is expressed with a formula (2).

omegap2=nq2/epsilonm (2)

Here, for n, a conduction electron consistency and q are [a dielectric constant and m of electronic charge and epsilon] electronic effective masses.

Since a plasma frequency will become large if the conduction electron consistency of the matter concerned increases so that clearly from a formula (2), it will be reflected more to the light by the side of short wavelength. Although a reflection factor is already high from a light field, since conduction electron consistencies are three 1022-/cm with a metal, a visible ray is penetrated and a near infrared ray region to an absorption coefficient becomes high at a tungstic-acid ghost with a metal, a tungstic-acid ghost may be able to be used as solar radiation shielding film. On the other hand, if a tungstic-acid ghost particle is processed by reducibility gas, the electric resistance value of the powder compacting will also decrease at the same time the fine-particles color changes with light yellow -> yellowish green -> dark blue -> dark blue. By processing a tungstic-acid ghost particle by reducibility gas, since the hole of oxygen was generated and the free electron in the particle concerned increased by this into the particle concerned, this is considered. That is, it is thought between the fine-particles color of a tungstic-acid ghost particle, a conduction electron consistency, and a plasma frequency that there is close relation.

Then, the fine-particles color obtained by reduction processing in the fine particles in which this invention persons contain a tungstic-acid ghost particle, When relation with the property of the solar-radiation-shielding object containing the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned is investigated in detail and the conditions of the optimal fine-particles color for solar radiation shielding are searched for, the fine particles containing a tungstic-acid ghost particle are set to a L*a*b* color coordinate system. When 25-80, and a* had [L*]-10-10 and b* in the range of -15-15, it became clear that the permeability of a solar-radiation-shielding object had the minimal value in the wavelength of 600-1500nm while having the maximal value in the wavelength of 350-600nm. Furthermore, in the solar-radiation-shielding object which contains this tungstic-acid ghost particle when the fine particles containing a tungstic-acid ghost particle have the fine-particles color concerned, when the maximal value of light transmittance is set to P and B and light permeability are set to VLT for the minimal value, it sets to 40%<=VLT<=80%, and it is a formula (1).

P/B+0.0333xVLT>=3.7(1)

It turned out that the solar-radiation-shielding object to satisfy is acquired. [0045]

Moreover, in order to raise the weatherability of a tungstic-acid ghost particle if needed, it is also desirable to cover with the simple substance or compound containing at least one or more kinds of elements chosen from Si, Ti, aluminum, Zr, and Y in the front face of a tungstic-acid ghost particle. [0046]

2. Dispersion Liquid for Solar-Radiation-Shielding Object Formation

The dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerning this invention are dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation which contain a solvent and the particle for solar radiation shielding concerned is distributing in the solvent concerned. This particle for solar radiation shielding is expressed with the above mentioned general formula (however, W a tungsten and O oxygen, 2.0 < z/y < 3.0) WyOz or/and a general formula MxWyOz (1 however, one or more kinds of elements and W as which M is chosen from from among said M elements a tungsten and O oxygen, 0.001 < x/y < 2.0 < z/y < 3.0). Furthermore, the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing the particle for solar radiation shielding concerned is the tungstic-acid ghost particle -10-10 and whose b* 25-80, and a* are -15-15 for L* in a L*a*b* color coordinate system. And the dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned distributed in said solvent is 800nm or less. The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle distributed in said solvent is fine enough to 800nm or less, and the solar-radiation-shielding object which satisfies the requirements for said formula (1) can be acquired by applying the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation distributed to homogeneity.

[0047]

Here, the dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation is explained briefly. The dispersed particle diameter of a tungstic-acid ghost particle means the path of the floc which the tungstic-acid ghost particle currently distributed in a solvent condensed and generated, and it can measure with the various particle-size-distribution plans marketed. for example, Otsuka Electronic company make which extracted the sample in the condition that the simple substance and floc of a tungstic-acid ghost particle exist from tungstic-acid ghost particle dispersion liquid, and made dynamic light scattering the principle for the sample concerned -- it can ask by measuring in ELS-8000. [0048]

As for the distributed particle size of said tungstic-acid ghost particle, in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned, it is desirable that it is 800nm or less. It is because it is avoidable that the solar-radiation-shielding object which could satisfy the requirements for said formula (1) as it is 800nm or less, and was acquired turns into the film and Plastic solids of the gray system in which permeability decreased in monotone (a plate, sheet, etc.). Furthermore, if many big and rough particles which the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned condensed are not included, since it is avoidable for these big and rough particles to serve as a source of light scattering, and to become the cause by which generate cloudiness (Hayes) and light permeability decreases, it is desirable.

In addition, especially if the method of distributing the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned to a solvent is the approach of distributing to homogeneity, it will not be limited, for example, grinding and the distributed-processing approach using a bead mill, a ball mill, a sand mill, a paint shaker, an ultrasonic homogenizer, etc. are mentioned. By distributed processing using these equipments, atomization by the collision of tungstic-acid ghost particles etc. also advances, a tungstic-acid ghost particle can be atomized more to distribution into the solvent of a tungstic-acid ghost particle, and coincidence, and they can be distributed (that is, carried out grinding and distributed processing). [0050]

Furthermore, the particle of the oxide containing two or more sorts of elements chosen from Sb, V, Nb, Ta, W, Zr, F, Zn, aluminum, Ti, Pb, Ga, Re, Ru, P, germanium, In, and Sn, or the particle of a boride expressed with a general formula XBm (however, the element and B which were chosen from the rare earth elements with which X contains an alkaline-earth-metal element or

an yttrium (Y) -- boron and $4 \le m \le 6.3$,

or the particle of indium tin multiple oxides, such as In4Sn 3O12, -- since -- it is a desirable configuration to add at least one sort of particles chosen to said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, and to also make it distribute in the solvent in the dispersion liquid concerned.

[0051]

By the above-mentioned configuration, although effectiveness, such as improvement in the solar-radiation-shielding property of a solar-radiation-shielding object, adjustment of the color tone of a solar-radiation-shielding object, and a cutback of the amount of addition fillers, can be acquired From a viewpoint of improvement in a solar-radiation-shielding property to Sb, V, Nb, Ta, W, Zr The particle of oxide and the particle of an indium tin multiple oxide containing two or more sorts of elements chosen from F, Zn, aluminum, Ti, Pb, Ga, Re, Ru, P, germanium, In, and Sn are desirable, and the particle of a boride is desirable from a viewpoint of adjustment of a color tone, and a cutback of the amount of addition fillers. Furthermore, from a viewpoint of the improvement in an electric shielding property of as opposed to a near near infrared ray by the light, the particle of a boride is desirable. In addition, what is necessary is just to choose the addition rate at this time suitably according to the solar-radiation-shielding property considered as a request.

[0052]

Moreover, said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation can be considered as the configuration containing an inorganic binder or/and a resin binder. Especially the class of an inorganic binder or resin binder is not limited. For example, as the inorganic binder concerned, the metal alkoxides, these partial hydrolysis condensation polymers, or the ORGANO silazane of silicon, a zirconium, titanium, or aluminum is mentioned, and thermosetting resin, such as thermoplastics, such as acrylic resin, and an epoxy resin, etc. can be used as the resin binder concerned.

[0053]

moreover, the thing to which especially the solvent that distributed the tungstic-acid ghost particle is limited in said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation -- it is not -- spreading - scouring -- lump conditions -- what is necessary is to spreading - scour, and just to choose suitably further, according to a binder, when an inorganic binder and a resin binder are made to contain, a lump environment and

[0054]

As the solvent concerned, various kinds of organic solvents called ketones, such as ether, such as alcohols, such as water, ethanol, propanol, a butanol, isopropyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, and diacetone alcohol, methyl ether, ethyl ether, and the propyl ether, ester, an acetone, a methyl ethyl ketone, a diethyl ketone, a cyclohexanone, and an isobutyl ketone, for example, are usable. Moreover, if needed, an acid and alkali may be added and pH adjustment may be carried out. Furthermore, in order to raise the distributed stability of the particle in dispersion liquid further, of course, addition of various kinds of surfactants, a coupling agent, etc. is also possible. [0055]

Furthermore, when a coat is formed on a transparence base material using said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, the conductivity of the film concerned is acquired along with the electric conduction pass which went via the contact part of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned. Then, it is easy to be able to cut the electric conduction pass concerned selectively, to make it the surface electric resistance value 1060hms / more than **, and to reduce membranous conductivity for example, by adjusting the amount of the surfactant in said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation or a coupling agent. Moreover, the conductivity of the film concerned is controllable also by the degree of the content of the inorganic binder in said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, or/and a resin binder.

Next, when applying said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation on a proper transparence base material and forming a coat, especially the method of application concerned is not limited. As long as a spin coat method, the bar coat method, a spray coating method, a dip coating method, screen printing, the roll coat method, flow coating, etc. are flatness and the approach of

applying to homogeneity thinly about dispersion liquid, which approach is sufficient as the method of application concerned.

[0057]

Moreover, when the metal alkoxide and its hydrolysis polymerization object of silicon, a zirconium, titanium, or aluminum are included as an inorganic binder in said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, most polymerization reactions of the alkoxide contained in a paint film or its hydrolysis polymerization object can be completed by making whenever [after spreading of dispersion liquid / base material stoving temperature] into 100 degrees C or more. Since it is avoidable that water and an organic solvent remain in the film and cause [of the light permeability of the film after heating] reduction by completing most polymerization reactions, 100 degrees C or more are desirable still more desirable, and whenever [said stoving temperature] is more than the boiling point of the solvent in dispersion liquid. [0058]

Moreover, what is necessary is just to make it harden according to the hardening approach of each resin binder, when a resin binder is used into said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation. For example, what is necessary is just to leave it as it is after spreading that what is necessary is just to irradiate ultraviolet rays suitably if a resin binder is ultraviolet-rays hardening resin, if it is room-temperature-setting resin. If this configuration is taken, spreading in the site to the existing windowpane etc. is possible.

[0059]

3. Solar-Radiation-Shielding Object

As mentioned above, when the permeability of the light had the minimal value in the wavelength of 600-1500nm while having the maximal value in the wavelength of 350-600nm, and the maximal value of light transmittance is set to P and the solar-radiation-shielding object formed using the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerning this invention sets B and light permeability to VLT for the minimal value, it has the solar-radiation-shielding property of filling a formula (1) in 40%<=VLT<=80%.

P/B+0.0333xVLT>=3.7 (1)

Here, the light permeability VLT is the value which is computed based on the light permeability computing method (JIS A 5759), specifically measured the spectral transmittance tau of each wavelength (lambda) at intervals of 10nm between the wavelength of 380nm - 780nm using the spectrophotometer, and was computed by the following formulas (3). [Equation 1]

$$\tau V = \sum_{3}^{7} \sum_{k=0}^{8} D_{\lambda} \tau (\lambda) V_{\lambda} \Delta \lambda / \sum_{3}^{7} \sum_{k=0}^{8} D_{\lambda} V_{\lambda} \Delta \lambda$$
 (3)

The value (refer to the attachment table of JIS A 5759) of spectral distribution [in / v / tau/ in the light permeability VLT and Dlambda / the CIE daylight color D65] and Vlambda are [here,] CIE spectral luminous efficiency for photopic vision, and tau (lambda) is spectral transmittance. In addition, CIE is the abbreviated name of Commission Internationale de I'Eclariage. [0060]

Here, the derivation approach of said formula (1) is explained.

First, a tungstic-acid ghost particle and a binder are contained and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation used as criteria are manufactured. Next, the solar-radiation-shielding object with which thickness fills an acceptance standard predetermined in the solar-radiation-shielding property with 10 micrometers for the dispersion liquid for criteria solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned to transparent bases, such as for example, transparent 3mm glass in thickness or transparent 50micromPET film in thickness, is formed. And the transparency profile of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerned is measured with a spectrophotometer, and it asks for the ratio which calculates the maximal value P of light transmittance, and the minimal value B of permeability (maximal value P / minimal value B), and this (P/B) value is plotted to light

permeability (VLT). A formula (1) can be obtained from the straight line obtained by a solar-radiation-shielding property repeating the solar-radiation-shielding object in which a predetermined acceptance standard is shown, creating them, measuring the transparency profile of these solar-radiation-shielding object, calculating each (P/B) value, plotting to the value of VLT, and carrying out straight-line approximation of these plots, changing the thickness of said solar-radiation-shielding object, and changing the value of VLT hereafter. [two or more] [0061]

For example, the dispersion liquid for criteria solar-radiation-shielding object formation which use as a principal component the tungstic-acid ghost particle whose dispersed particle diameter is 300nm, UV hardening resin, and toluene are manufactured, and two or more solar-radiation-shielding objects with which the values of light permeability (VLT) differ are formed using the dispersion liquid for criteria solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned. And the value (P/B) of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerned is measured, and the plot which searches for a response with a VLT value is performed. The example of a plot concerned is shown in drawing 2. Drawing 2 is the graph with which the VLT value was taken along the axis of abscissa, and it took the value (P/B) along the axis of ordinate.

[0062]

the ratio (P/B) of the maximal value and the minimal value of the transmission in each solar-radiation-shielding object which a solar-radiation-shielding property shows a predetermined acceptance standard as <u>drawing 2</u> shows -- a value has the inclination to change parabolic in connection with the value of the light transmission VLT. However, in 40%<=VLT<=80% which is the range which should be examined as a solar-radiation-shielding object, straight-line approximation according to a formula (1) [sufficient precision] is possible. Therefore, the solar-radiation-shielding property which the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning measurement shows is the same as that of the value on the straight line expressed with the equal sign of a formula (1), or when larger than the value, the solar-radiation-shielding object concerned shows that the good solar-radiation-shielding property is provided. That is, when the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning measurement possesses the good solar-radiation-shielding property, the VLT value and the value (P/B) are filling the formula (1).

In addition, as a binder of said coat of 10 micrometers or less of thickness, although UV hardening resin and a silicate system binder can be used, especially if transparent in a light field, it will not be limited.

And the ratio (P/B) of the maximal value of the coat permeability of light and the minimal value in a solar-radiation-shielding object is excellent in a solar-radiation-shielding property, so that this value is large. It has the maximal value in the wavelength of 350nm - 600nm, this has the minimal value in the wavelength of 600-1500nm, and the transparency profile of a tungsten system oxide particle is drawn for it from a light wavelength region being 380nm - 780nm, and being campanulate [with a peak of near 550nm] in visibility. And the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning this invention which has the transparency property of filling a formula (1) penetrates the light effectively, and reflecting and absorbing the other solar radiation effectively is understood. [0064]

On the other hand, said solar-radiation-shielding object scours the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation containing particles for solar radiation shielding, such as a tungstic-acid ghost particle distributed in a solvent and this solvent, to the resin used as the base material for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, and they can be fabricated the shape of tabular and a sheet, in the shape of a film, etc., and it can manufacture them. [0065]

As explained above, the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning this invention applies suitably the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation on a transparence substrate, or scours said dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation to resin, is fabricated a plate, a sheet, in the shape of a film, etc., and is manufactured. And when the solar-radiation-shielding object concerned consists of a transparence base material and a coat formed on this, the resin binder or the inorganic binder contained in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding

object formation is effective in raising the adhesion to the base material of said tungstic-acid ghost particle after spreading and hardening, and raising a membranous degree of hardness further. Moreover, the degree of hardness of the binding capacity and the film to the base material of the coat which uses the oxide particle of a tungsten system as a principal component, and weatherability can be further raised by putting the coat which consists of silicon, a zirconium, titanium or metal alkoxides of aluminum, and these partial hydrolysis condensation polymers further as the 2nd layer, and forming silicon, a zirconium, titanium, or the oxide film of aluminum in up to the coat obtained by doing in this way.

[0066]

Moreover, when the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation do not contain a resin binder or an inorganic binder, the coat obtained on a transparence base material becomes the membrane structure which only said tungstic-acid ghost particle deposited. And also as [this], the coat concerned shows the solar-radiation-shielding effectiveness. However, it is good to apply the coating liquid which contains inorganic binders, such as silicon, a zirconium, titanium, or metal alkoxides, these partial hydrolysis condensation polymers of aluminum, or a resin binder further, to form a coat in up to this film, and to consider as a multilayer. Since said coating liquid component fills the gap which the tungstic-acid ghost particle of the 1st layer deposited and is formed by taking the configuration concerned, membranous Hayes decreases, and light permeability improves, and the binding property to the base material of a particle improves.

Since the tungstic acid ghost particle be distribute moderately the solar radiation shielding object concerning this invention which consist of a transparence base material and a coat formed on this formed as mentioned above in said coat, there be few echoes in a light field compared with the oxide thin film by the physical form - membranes method with the mirror plane-like front face where the crystal filled the inside of the film precisely, and it can avoid present the appearance [GIRAGIRA / appearance]. Since it has a plasma frequency in a near-infrared region from a visible range, the plasma echo accompanying this becomes large in a near-infrared region, and, on the other hand, is excellent at solar-radiation-shielding nature.

[0068]

Moreover, the multilayer of 1% or less of luminous reflectances can be easily obtained by forming the film of a low refractive index like SiO2 or MgF2 on the coat with which the tungstic-acid ghost particle was distributed to control the echo in the light field of the coat concerned further. [0069]

Moreover, in order to make an ultraviolet-rays shield mechanism give further to the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning this invention, at least one or more sorts, such as a benzophenone of particles, such as titanium oxide of an inorganic system, and a zinc oxide, cerium oxide, and an organic system and benzotriazol, may be added to it.

Moreover, in order to raise the light transmission of the solar radiation shielding film concerned, particles, such as ATO, ITO, an aluminum addition zinc oxide, and an indium tin multiple oxide, may be mixed further. If these transparence particles increase an addition, while the permeability near 750nm will increase, in order to cover a near infrared ray, light permeability is high and the higher solar-radiation-shielding object of a solar-radiation-shielding property is acquired. [0070]

Moreover, if the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerning this invention are added to the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation which distributed particles, such as ATO, ITO, an aluminum addition zinc oxide, and an indium tin multiple oxide, the solar-radiation-shielding effectiveness can be assisted with merely few additions. At this time, since **** of said tungstic-acid ghost particle is blue, that solar-radiation-shielding effectiveness will be assisted at the same time it colors the film. Furthermore, in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerned, to ATO, ITO, etc. which serve as a subject, a sharp reduction of minimum requirements, such as ATO and ITO, is attained, and dispersion-liquid cost is lowered with merely few additions.

[0071]

Since the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation concerning this invention

explained above are not what forms the target solar-radiation-shielding object using the decomposition or the chemical reaction of a liquid component by the heat at the time of baking, they can form the solar-radiation-shielding object whose property was stable. Furthermore, since the tungstic-acid ghost particle which demonstrates the solar-radiation-shielding effectiveness is an inorganic material, even if it uses it for the part to which it excels in weatherability compared with the organic material, for example, sunrays (ultraviolet rays) hit, degradation of a color or many functions is hardly produced.

[Example]

[0072]

Hereafter, an example is given and this invention is explained more concretely. However, this invention is not limited to the following examples.

In addition, the fine-particles color of particle a-g used in the following each example and examples of a comparison (standard light source 65 and D 10.) About the optical property of solar-radiation-shielding object A-M obtained using a visual field and the dispersion liquid by which each particle concerned was distributed, it measured using the spectrophotometer U-4000 by Hitachi, Ltd. The measurement result was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> as a chart.

Moreover, about the solar-radiation-shielding property of obtained solar-radiation-shielding object A-M, while asking for the maximal value P of permeability, the minimal value B, and the light permeability VLT of light from the transparency profile of each solar-radiation-shielding object, the value of the left part (P/B+0.0333xVLT) of a formula (1) was computed as a "solar-radiation-shielding property" from each acquired numeric value. In addition, the value of the light permeability VLT is controlled by adjustment of thickness in each example. The measurement result was shown in drawing 1 as a chart.

[0073]

[Example 1]

The quartz boat into which 50g of tungstic acids was put was set to the quartz tube-like furnace, and it heated, supplying 5%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier, it calcinated at the temperature of 600 degrees C for 1 hour, and Particle a was obtained. For L*, 35.1886 and a* are [0.9252 and b*] - 6.2294, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle a, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

Next, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle were prepared grinding and by carrying out distributed processing for 6 hours with the paint shaker into which 5 % of the weight of giant-molecule system dispersants was put for this particle a 5% of the weight, and 0.3mmphiZrO2 bead was put for 90 % of the weight of toluene (I liquid). Here, the dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid (I liquid) of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 69nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

Next, obtained 1.6g (I liquid) of tungstic-acid ghost particle dispersion liquid and 0.5g of UV hardening resin were often mixed, and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation were prepared (filtrate).

Next, using the bar coating machine of bar No.8, to up to the PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film of 50 micrometers of thickness, after [said] carrying out dispersion-liquid (filtrate) spreading for solar-radiation-shielding object formation, the high-pressure mercury lamp was irradiated the condition for 1 minute at 70 degrees C, and the solar-radiation-shielding object A concerning an example 1 was acquired.

And the P/B ratio obtained from the maximal value P and the minimal value B of permeability of the light called for from the transparency profile of the solar-radiation-shielding object A was set to 2.1. The light permeability VLT computed by the light permeability computing method (JIS A 5759) furthermore mentioned above was 63.0%. When the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed by having substituted each of these numeric values for said formula (1), it was 4.2 as shown in drawing 1.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object A concerning an example 1 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0074]

[Example 2]

Like the example 1, but, after calcinating 50g of tungstic acids at 600 degrees C in atmospheric air first for 1 hour, it heated supplying 5%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier further, baking of 1 hour was performed at 600 degrees C, and Particle b was obtained. For L*, 34.8152 and a* are [1.2234 and b*] -4.8774, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle b, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

To Particle b, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost were prepared, and it considered as the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (Ha liquid). The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid (Ha liquid) of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 78nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

The processing same in Ha liquid as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object B was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object B was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 2.2 and VLT57.9% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.1 as shown in drawing 1. From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object B concerning an example 2 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[Example 3]

[0075]

After putting in 6 tungsten chloride small quantity every and dissolving into ethanol 350g in the bottom of N2 ambient atmosphere, water is added, it hydrolyzes, this liquid was dried at 70 degrees C, the solvent was thoroughly evaporated at 100 more degrees C, and hydrate powder was obtained. It heated supplying 3%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier for the obtained hydrate powder but like the example 1, baking was performed at 520 degrees C for 1 hour, and Particle c was obtained. For L*, 40.0591 and a* are [-0.8091 and b*]-6.6779, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle c, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

To Particle c, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost were prepared, and it considered as the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation. The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 72nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

The processing same to the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object C was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object C was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 1.5 and VLT74.0% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.0 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object C concerning an example 3 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0076]

[Example 4]

After carrying out mixed stirring of a tungstic acid and the magnesium nitrate water solution for 30 minutes so that it may be set to Mg/W=0.05 (weight ratio), this water solution was dried at 110 degrees C, and the dry matter was obtained. This dry matter was calcinated on the same conditions as an example 2, and Particle d was obtained. For L*, 35.2259 and a* are [-0.8483 and b*] -5.3161, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle d, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

To Particle d, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost were prepared, and it considered as the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation. The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 69nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

The processing same to the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object D was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object D was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 2.1 and VLT62.7% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.2 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object D concerning an example 4 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0077]

[Example 5]

After putting 6 tungsten chloride and a copper nitrate small quantity every into ethanol 350g into the bottom of N2 ambient atmosphere and dissolving as Cu/W=0.01 (weight ratio), this liquid was dried at 70 degrees C, the solvent was thoroughly evaporated at 100 more degrees C, and desiccation powder was obtained.

It heated supplying 3%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier for the obtained desiccation powder but like the example 1, baking was performed at 520 degrees C for 1 hour, and Particle e was obtained. For L*, 37.2794 and a* are [-0.1294 and b*]-3.3322, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle e, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

To Particle e, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost were prepared, and it considered as the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation. The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 68nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

The processing same to the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object E was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object E was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 2.4 and VLT54.0% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.2 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object E concerning an example 5 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0078]

[Example 6]

After putting 6 tungsten chloride and a cerium nitrate small quantity every into ethanol 350g into the bottom of N2 ambient atmosphere and dissolving as Ce/W=0.01 (weight ratio), this liquid was dried at 70 degrees C, the solvent was thoroughly evaporated at 100 more degrees C, and desiccation powder was obtained.

It heated supplying 3%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier for the obtained desiccation powder but like the example 1, baking was performed at 520 degrees C for 1 hour, and Particle f was obtained. For L*, 36.9187 and a* are [-0.1457 and b*]-3.9656, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle f, the crystal phase of WO2.90 or W20O58 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

To Particle f, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost were prepared, and it considered as the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation. The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 68nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

The processing same to the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object F was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object E was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 2.0 and VLT61.0% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.0 as shown in drawing 1.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object F concerning an example 6 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0079]

[Example 7]

The dispersion liquid of a tungstic-acid ghost particle were prepared grinding and by carrying out distributed processing for 6 hours with the paint shaker into which 0.3mmphiZrO2 bead was put for 45 % of the weight of methyl trimetoxysilane, 25 % of the weight of ethanol, and 20 % of the weight of water the tungstic-acid ghost particle a10% of the weight obtained in the example 1 (NI liquid). The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid (NI liquid) of a tungstic-acid ghost particle was set to 69nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to drawing 1.

And 32 % of the weight (NI liquid) of obtained tungstic-acid ghost particle dispersion liquid, 32 % of the weight of UV hardening resin, and remainder toluene were mixed and stirred well, and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation were prepared (HO liquid). The processing same in HO liquid as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object G was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object G was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 2.1 and VLT63.0% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.2 as shown in drawing 1. From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object G concerning an example 7 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

moreover, the solar-radiation-shielding object G -- 60 degrees C -- the constant temperature of 90% of humidity -- after being exposed for seven days under constant humidity, as a result of evaluating a solar-radiation-shielding property again, the solar-radiation-shielding properties of 4.1 and lowering are few -- it was 0.1.

[0800]

[Example 8]

After having set to the quartz tube-like furnace the quartz boat into which 50g of the same tungstic acids as an example 1 was put, heating, supplying 5%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier and performing reduction processing of 1 hour at the temperature of 550 degrees C, under N2 gas ambient atmosphere, 800 degrees C was calcinated for 1 hour, and Particle g was obtained. For L*, 36.9288 and a* are [1.2573 and b*]-9.1526, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle g, the crystal phase of W18O49 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

next -- this -- particle h5% of the weight, weighing capacity of 5 % of the weight of giant-molecule system dispersants and the 90 % of the weight of the toluene was carried out, and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (A liquid) were prepared grinding and by carrying out distributed processing for 3 hours with the paint shaker into which 0.3mmphiZrO2 bead was put. When the dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (A liquid) was measured here, it was 51nm as shown in drawing 1.

Next, weighing capacity of obtained 1.6g (A liquid) of dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation and 0.5g of UV hardening resin was carried out, it was mixed and stirred, and the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (B liquid) were prepared. And the solar-radiation-shielding object H was acquired like the example 1 except having used the bar coating machine of a bar No30.

And the optical property of the solar-radiation-shielding object H was measured like the example 1. Consequently, when, as for the P/B ratio, 8.8 was obtained, as for VLT, 42.0% was obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 10.2 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object H concerning an example 8 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property.

[0081]

[Example 9]

It heated supplying 0.67%H2 gas which used N2 gas as the carrier as reduction processing of an example 8, reduction processing of 1 hour was carried out at the temperature of 800 degrees C, and Particle h was obtained. For L*, 36.4698 and a* are [3.3011 and b*] -5.9936, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle h, the crystal phase of W18O49 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

Next, the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (A liquid) were prepared like the example 8. When the dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid for solar-radiation-shielding object formation (A liquid) was measured here, it was 172nm as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

Next, the solar-radiation-shielding object I was acquired like the example 8. As a result of measuring the optical property of the solar-radiation-shielding object I like an example 1, when the P/B ratio 1.8 and VLT69.2% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 4.1 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

It was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding object I concerning an example 9 is excellent in the solar-radiation-shielding property with the above thing. [0082]

[The example 1 of a comparison]

The solar-radiation-shielding object J using WO3 (particle i) of marketing (the Kanto chemistry company make) was but manufactured as a tungstic-acid ghost particle like the example 1. For L*, 92.5456 and a* are [-11.3853 and b*] 34.5477, and, as for the fine-particles color of the fine particles containing this particle g, the crystal phase of WO3 was observed as a result of identification of the crystal phase by the powder X diffraction.

The dispersed particle diameter of the tungstic-acid ghost particle in the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle prepared from Particle g was set to 69nm as grinding and distributed processing showed to <u>drawing 1</u>.

The processing same to the dispersion liquid of the tungstic-acid ghost particle concerned as an example 1 was performed, the solar-radiation-shielding object J was acquired, and the optical property of this solar-radiation-shielding object J was measured like the example 1. Then, when the P/B ratio 1.1 and VLT69.7% were obtained and the solar-radiation-shielding property was computed, it was 3.4 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

From the above thing, it was checked that the solar-radiation-shielding property is inferior to the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning examples 1-9 in the solar-radiation-shielding object J concerning the example 1 of a comparison.

[0083]

[Assessment]

When the solar-radiation-shielding property of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning examples 1-9 was examined from the solar-radiation-shielding property indicated by <u>drawing 1</u>, it was over 3.7 altogether, but since the solar-radiation-shielding property of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning the example of a comparison stopped at 3.4, the predominance of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning an example was checked.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0084]

[Drawing 1] It is the chart of the measurement result of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning an example and the example of a comparison.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the solar-radiation-shielding property of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning this invention.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0084]

[Drawing 1] It is the chart of the measurement result of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning an example and the example of a comparison.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the solar-radiation-shielding property of the solar-radiation-shielding object concerning this invention.

[Translation done.]

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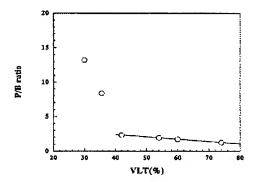
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

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	F 5	-	٠			(VLT(N)	
-	·	35.1806	0.9237	4229	WO, Was On	89	٧	1.9	93.0	Ø*
東京金2	٩	34.8152	12234	4.8374	WO, so Was On	R	8	67	53.1	40
6年43	٥	1660.04	16080-	6,179	WO250-WinOsa	Z	Ľ	1.2	010	3.7
7年长代	7	35.2259	0.8483	-5,3161	WO ₂ to W ₂ O ₂₀	2	۵	e.	62.7	4.0
粉粒型。	•	37.2794	42.24	-3,3322	WO, 10 Winds	8	Ę	22	54.0	9
新玩型 6	-	35,9187	-0.1457	3,9556	WO, W. W. Da	8	•	8.	Ø19	18
※在空7	•	35.1886	0.9252	6.2294	WO299WrsOm	\$6	ပ	1.9	63.0	4.0
新拓松	-	36.8288	125/3	-8.15ZB	W, 60.e	91	#	8.8	420	10.2
CEXTA	£	38.4608	3,3011	02883	W,nO.	172	-	1.8	59.2	-7
元章至二	-	97.5458	92 5456 -11,3853 34,5477	34.5477	4W,	£9	-	Ξ	7.03	3.4

[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]



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(54) INFRARED SHIELDING MATERIAL MICROPARTICLE DISPERSION INFRARED SHIELD, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING INFRARED SHIELD MATERIAL MICROPARTICLE AND INFRARED SHIELDING MATERIAL MICROPARTICLE

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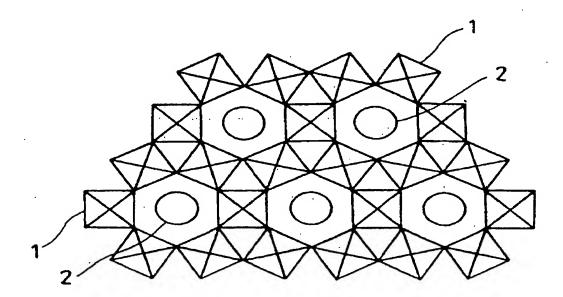
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

To provide an infrared-shielding body sufficiently transmitting visible rays, having no half-mirror shaped appearance, requiring no large-scale apparatus when forming a film on a substrate, efficiently shutting invisible near-infrared rays with wavelength range of 780 nm or more, while eliminating a heat treatment at high temperature after film formation, and having a spectral characteristic such as transparency with no change of color tone. The starting material, which is a mixture containing a predetermined amount of a tungsten compound, is heated at 550° C. in a reductive atmosphere for 1 hour, then cooled to room temperature once in an argon atmosphere, thus producing powder of W18O49. Then, the powder, the solvent, and the dispersant are mixed, then subjected to dispersion treatment to obtain a dispersion solution. The dispersion solution and a UV-curable hardcoat resin are mixed to obtain a solution of fine particle dispersion of infrared-shielding material. The solution of the fine particle dispersion of infrared-shielding material is applied on a PET resin film to form a film, which is then cured, and an infrared-shielding film having a transmission profile shown in the figure is thereby obtained.



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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】日射遮蔽体形成用分散液及び日射遮蔽体並びにその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】

可視光透過率を高く保ったまま、近赤外線の透過率を低くでき、外観特性も優れたタングステン酸化物微粒子を含む分散液を用い、簡便な塗布法、練り込み法等で日射遮蔽膜、日射遮蔽体を提供する。

【解決手段】

タングステン酸を、 N_2 ガスをキャリアとした $5\%H_2$ ガスを供給しながら加熱し、粉体色が、L*:35.1886、a*:0.9252、b*:-6.2294であり、組成が $W_{20}O_{58}$ または $W_{18}O_{49}$ である微粒子粉末を得、該微粒子粉末と、高分子系分散剤と、溶媒とを、粉砕・分散処理することによってタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液を調製した。次に、得られたタングステン酸化物微粒子分散液、UV 硬化樹脂、溶媒とをよく混合・攪拌して日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を調製し、PETフィルム上へ塗布した後、UV 照射し日射遮蔽体を得た。

【選択図】 なし

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

日射遮蔽用微粒子が溶媒中に分散している日射遮蔽体形成用分散液であって、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子は、一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z / y < 3.0)、または/及び、一般式MxWyOz(但し、Mは、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、希土類元素、Z r、C r、M n、F e、R u、C o、R h、I r、N i、P d、P t、C u、A g、A u、Z n、C d、A l、G a、I n、T l、S i、G e、S n、P b、S b、B、F、P、S 、S e、B r、T e、T i 、N b、V 、M o、T a、R e のうちから選択される 1 種類以上の元素、W はタングステン、O は酸素、O .0 O 1 \leq x / y \leq 1 、O < z / y \leq 3 . O)で表され、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、L*a*b*表色系における粉体色においてL*が $25\sim80$ 、a*が $-10\sim10$ 、b*が $-15\sim15$ の範囲にあり、

前記溶媒中における前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の分散粒子径が800nm以下であることを特徴とする日射遮蔽体形成用分散液。

【請求項2】

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の表面が、Si、Ti、Al、Zr、Yから選択される少なくとも1種類の元素を含む化合物で被覆されていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液。

【請求項3】

Sb、V、Nb、Ta、W、Zr、F、Zn、Al、Ti、Pb、Ga、Re、Ru、P、Ge、In、Snから選択される2種以上の元素を含む酸化物の微粒子、

または、一般式 X B_m (但し、X はアルカリ土類金属元素またはイットリウム(Y)を含む希土類元素から選択された元素、B はホウ素、 $4 \le m < 6$. 3)で表されるホウ化物の微粒子、

または、インジウム錫複合酸化物の微粒子、から選択される少なくとも 1 種の微粒子が溶媒中に分散していることを特徴とする請求項 1 または 2 記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液

【請求項4】

無機バインダーまたは/及び樹脂バインダーが含まれていることを特徴とする請求項1~3のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液。

【請求項5】

請求項1~4のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を用いて形成されたことを特徴とする日射遮蔽体。

【請求項6】

請求項5記載の日射遮蔽体が透明基材上に形成されたものであることを特徴とする日射遮蔽体。

【請求項7】

請求項5~6のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体であって、

前記日射遮蔽体の光に対する透過率が、波長350~600nmに極大値を持ち、かつ、波長600~1500nmに極小値を持ち、

前記極大値をP、前記極小値をB、前記日射遮蔽体の可視光透過率をVLTとしたとき、40% ≦VLT ≦80%において、

式: P / B + 0. 0 3 3 3 × V L T ≥ 3. 7

を満たすものであることを特徴とする日射遮蔽体。

【請求項8】

日射遮蔽用微粒子であって、一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z / y < 3.0)、または/及び、一般式MxWyOz(但し、Mは、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、希土類元素、Zr、Cr、Mn、Fe、Ru、Co、Rh、Ir、Ni、Pd、Pt、Cu、Ag、Au、Zn、Cd、Al、Ga、In、Tl、Si、Ge、Sn、Pb、Sb、B、F、P、S、Se、Br、Te、Ti、Nb、V、Mo、T

a、Reのうちから選択される1種類以上の元素、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、0.0 $0.1 \le x/y \le 1$ 、2.0 < $z/y \le 3$.0) で表され、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、L*a*b*表色系における粉体色においてL*が 25~80、a*が-10~10、b*が-15~15の範囲にある、前記日射遮蔽用微 粒子を溶媒中に分散させた日射遮蔽体形成用分散液の製造方法であって、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の出発原料を、不活性ガス単独、または、不活性ガスと還元性ガ スとの混合雰囲気下で焼成し前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を製造する工程と、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子と溶媒とを混合し、前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を粉砕、分散させるこ とで、前記溶媒中における前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の分散粒子径が800nm以下とするエ 程を有することを特徴とする日射遮蔽体形成用分散液の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

[0001]

本 発 明 は 、 車 両 、 ビ ル 、 事 務 所 、 一 般 住 宅 な ど の 窓 材 や 、 電 話 ボ ッ ク ス 、 シ ョ ー ウ ィ ン ドー、照明用ランプ、透明ケース、などに使用される単板ガラス、合わせガラス、プラス チ ッ ク ス や 繊 維 な ど に 適 用 さ れ る 日 射 遮 蔽 体 に 係 り 、 特 に 、 可 視 光 領 域 は 透 明 で 、 近 赤 外 線線領域に吸収を持つタングステン酸化物微粒子を用いた日射遮蔽体形成用分散液及び日 射遮蔽体に関する。

【背景技術】

[0002]

太陽光や電球などの外部光源から熱成分を除去・減少する方法として、従来、例えば、 ガラス表面に赤外線を反射する材料からなる被膜を形成して、当該ガラスを熱線反射ガラ ス等の基材とすることが行われていた。そして、その赤外線を反射する材料には、FeO x、CoOx、CrOx、TiOxなどの金属酸化物や、Ag、Au、Cu、Ni、Al などの金属材料が選択されてきた。

[0003]

と こ ろ が 、 こ れ ら の 金 属 酸 化 物 や 金 属 材 料 に は 、 熱 効 果 に 大 き く 寄 与 す る 赤 外 線 以 外 に 可視光も同時に反射もしくは吸収する性質がある。このため、これらの金属酸化物や金属 材料の被膜が形成された熱線反射ガラス等の基材の可視光透過率が低下してしまう問題が あった。特に、建材、乗り物、電話ボックスなどに用いられる基材においては、可視光領 域で高い可視光透過率が必要とされることから、熱成分の除去・減少のため前記金属酸化 物などの材料を用いる場合には、その膜厚を非常に薄くしなければならなかった。

[0004]

膜厚の薄い金属酸化物や金属材料の被膜を形成するためには、スプレー焼付けやCVD 法、あるいはスパッタリング法や真空蒸着法などの物理成膜法を用いて、10nmレベル の薄膜として成膜する方法が採られている。しかし、これらの成膜方法は大がかりな装置 や 真 空 設 備 を 必 要 と し 、 生 産 性 や 大 面 積 化 に 難 点 が あ り 、 膜 の 製 造 コ ス ト が 高 く な る と い う欠点がある。

[0005]

また、金属酸化物や金属材料という材料で、太陽光などの外部光源から熱成分を除去・ 減少させる日射遮蔽特性を高くしようとすると、可視光領域の反射率も同時に高くなって しまう傾向があり、基材に鏡のようなギラギラした外観を与えて、美観を損ねてしまう欠 点もあった。更に、これらの材料で成膜された膜は、電気抵抗値が比較的低くなってしま い電波に対する反射が高くなり、例えば、建材、乗り物等に用いられた場合、携帯電話や テレビ、ラジオなどの電波を反射して受信不能になったり、周辺地域に電波障害を引き起 こしたりするなどの欠点もあった。

[0006]

このような欠点を改善するために、可視光領域の光の反射率が低くて赤外線領域の反射 率が高く、かつ表面抵抗値が概ね 1 0 ⁶ Ω/□以上に制御可能な日射遮蔽体が求められて

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いる。

[00007]

可視光透過率が高く、しかも優れた日射遮蔽特性を持つ材料として、アンチモン錫酸化物(以下、ATOと略す)や、インジウム錫酸化物(以下、ITOと略す)が知られている。これらの材料は可視光反射率が比較的低いため、これらの材料を成膜した基材がギラギラした外観を与えることはない。しかし、これらの材料の有するプラズマ周波数は近赤外線領域にあるために、可視光に近い近赤外域において反射・吸収効果が未だ十分でなかった。更に、これらの材料は、単位重量当たりの日射遮蔽力が低いため、高い日射遮蔽特性を得るには使用量が多くなりコストが割高となるという問題を有していた。

[0008]

さらに、日射遮蔽膜材料として、酸化タングステンや酸化モリブデンをわずかに還元した膜が挙げられる。これらの膜は、いわゆるエレクトロクロミック材料としてよく知られた材料であり、充分に酸化された状態では透明であるが、電気化学的な方法で還元することにより、長波長の可視光領域から近赤外領域にかけて吸収を生じるようになる。このような分光特性の状態にある膜は青色に着色して見える。

[0009]

特許文献1には、透明なガラス基板上に、基板側より第1層として複合酸化タングステン膜を設け、前記第1層上に第2層として透明誘電体膜を設け、前記第2層上に第3層として複合酸化タングステン膜を設け、かつ前記第2層の屈折率を前記第1層及び前記第3層の複合酸化タングステン膜の屈折率よりも低くした熱線遮蔽ガラスが提案されている。

[0010]

また、特許文献2には、特許文献1と同様の方法で、透明なガラス基板上へ基板側より第1層として第1の誘電体膜を設け、前記第1層上に第2層として酸化タングステン膜を設け、前記第2層上に第3層として第2の誘電体膜を設けた熱線遮蔽ガラスが提案されている。

[0011]

また、特許文献3には、特許文献1と同様な方法で、透明な基板上へ基板側より第1層として金属元素を含有する複合酸化タングステン膜を設け、前記第1層上に第2層として透明誘電体膜を設けた熱線遮蔽ガラスが提案されている。

[0012]

また、特許文献 4 では、タングステンからなるターゲットを用い、二酸化炭素を含む雰囲気中でスパッタリングすることによる電波透過型日射遮蔽膜の成膜方法が提案されている。

[0013]

【特許文献1】特開平8-59300号公報

【特許文献2】特開平8-12378号公報

【特許文献3】特開平8-283044号公報

【特許文献4】特開平10-183334号公報

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0014]

上述した日射遮蔽体の製造方法としては、従来、特許文献 1 ~特許文献 4 に記載されているようにスパッタリング法が用いられてきた。しかし、スパッタリング法のような物理成膜法では、成膜工程において大がかりな装置や真空設備を必要とする。このため、生産性の向上や大面積化を行うことは技術的に可能ではあっても、膜の製造コストが高くなるという問題点があった。

[0015]

また、日射遮蔽体の実用使用上の観点からは、赤外域や近赤外域の遮蔽性能を落とすことなく、可視光線域での光透過性を、より向上させることが求められている。また日射遮蔽体が単層膜の場合は、当該膜の酸化による変質や傷つき易さも有り、日射遮蔽体として

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の耐久性も問題となっていた。

[0016]

本発明は、上述のような問題点に着目してなされたもので、その課題とするところは、可視光透過率を高く保ったまま、近赤外線の透過率を低くできるタングステン酸化物を微粒子として製造し、この製造された微粒子を適宜な溶媒中へ分散させた微粒子分散液を用い、高コストな物理成膜法を用いずに簡便な塗布法、練り込み法等で、外観特性も優れた日射遮蔽膜、日射遮蔽体を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】

[0017]

発明者等は、鋭意研究の結果、可視光透過率を高く保ったまま、近赤外線の透過率を低くできるタングステン酸化物微粒子を製造し、この製造された微粒子を溶媒中へ分散させて微粒子分散液を得、この微粒子分散液へ塗布法、練り込み法等を適用することで日射遮蔽膜、日射遮蔽体を製造した。そして、この簡便な方法で製造された日射遮蔽膜、日射遮蔽体は、赤外域や近赤外域の遮蔽性能を落とすことなくより可視光線域での光透過性を向上させることができ外観特性にも優れていること、さらに、日射遮蔽体としての耐久性改善を図ることが可能であることを見出し、本発明に至った。

[0018]

すなわち、本発明に係る第1の発明は、日射遮蔽用微粒子が溶媒中に分散している日射 遮蔽体形成用分散液であって、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子は、一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z/y < 3.0)、または/及び、一般式MxWyOz(但し、Mは、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、希土類元素、Z r、C r、M n、F e、R u、C o、R h、I r、N i、P d、P t、C u、A g、A u、Z n、C d、A l、G a、I n、T l、S i、G e、S n、P b、S b、B、F、P、S 、S e、B r、T e、T i、N b、V 、M o、T a、R e O うちから選択される 1 種類以上の元素、W はタングステン、O は酸素、O . O 1 \leq x / y \leq 1、O c Z / y \leq 3 O o O で表され、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、L*a*b*表色系における粉体色においてL*が25~80、a*が-10~10、b*が-15~15の範囲にあり、

前記溶媒中における前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の分散粒子径が800nm以下であることを 特徴とする日射遮蔽体形成用分散液である。

[0019]

本発明に係る第2の発明は、前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の表面が、Si、Ti、Al、Zr、Yから選択される少なくとも1種類の元素を含む化合物で被覆されていることを特徴とする第1の発明記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液である。

[0020]

本発明に係る第3の発明は、Sb、V、Nb、Ta、W、Zr、F、Zn、Al、Ti、Pb、Ga、Re、Ru、P、Ge、In、Snから選択される2種以上の元素を含む酸化物の微粒子、

または、一般式 X B_m (但し、X はアルカリ土類金属元素またはイットリウム(Y)を含む希土類元素から選択された元素、B はホウ素、 $4 \le m < 6$. 3)で表されるホウ化物の微粒子、

または、インジウム錫複合酸化物の微粒子、から選択される少なくとも 1 種の微粒子が溶媒中に分散していることを特徴とする第 1 または第 2 の発明記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液である。

[0021]

本発明に係る第4の発明は、無機バインダーまたは/及び樹脂バインダーが含まれていることを特徴とする第1~第3の発明のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分散液である

[0022]

本発明に係る第5の発明は、第1~第4の発明のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体形成用分

散液を用いて形成されたことを特徴とする日射遮蔽体である。

[0023]

本発明に係る第6の発明は、第5の発明記載の日射遮蔽体が透明基材上に形成されたものであることを特徴とする日射遮蔽体である。

[0024]

本発明に係る第7の発明は、第5~第6の発明のいずれかに記載の日射遮蔽体であって

前記日射遮蔽体の光に対する透過率が、波長350~600nmに極大値を持ち、かつ、波長600~1500nmに極小値を持ち、

前記極大値をP、前記極小値をB、前記日射遮蔽体の可視光透過率をVLTとしたとき、40%≦VLT≦80%において、

式: P / B + 0. 0 3 3 3 × V L T ≥ 3. 7

を満たすものであることを特徴とする日射遮蔽体である。

[0025]

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、L*a*b*表色系における粉体色においてL*が25~80、a*が-10~10、b*が-15~15の範囲にある、前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を溶媒中に分散させた日射遮蔽体形成用分散液の製造方法であって、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の出発原料を、不活性ガス単独、または、不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合雰囲気下で焼成し前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を製造する工程と、

前記日射遮蔽用微粒子と溶媒とを混合し、前記日射遮蔽用微粒子を粉砕、分散させることで、前記溶媒中における前記日射遮蔽用微粒子の分散粒子径が800nm以下とする工程を有することを特徴とする日射遮蔽体形成用分散液の製造方法である。

【発明の効果】

[0026]

本発明によれば、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液として、可視光透過率を高く保ったまま、近赤外線の透過率を低くできるタングステン酸化物微粒子を用いるため、一般式WyOz、または/及び、MxWyOzで表され、かつ、当該タングステン酸化物を含む粉体の粉体色が、L*a*b*表色系におけるL*が25~80、a*が-10~10、b*が-15~15であるタングステン酸化物微粒子を製造し、該タングステン酸化物微粒子を溶媒中に分散して当該日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を作製する際、該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径を800nm以下としたことで、塗布法または練り込み法、等で、赤外域や近赤外域の遮蔽性能を落とすことなく、より可視光線域での光透過性を向上させた日射遮蔽膜、日射遮蔽体を形成することのできる日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を得ることが出来た。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0027]

以下、本発明の実施の形態について詳細に説明する。

1. タングステン酸化物微粒子

本発明に係る日射遮蔽体形成用分散液へ用いられる日射遮蔽用微粒子は、一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z/y < 3.0)、または、一般式MxWyOz(但し、Mは、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、希土類元素、Zr、Cr、Mn、Fe、Ru、Co、Rh、Ir、Ni、Pd、Pt、Cu、Ag、Au、Zn、Cd、Al、Ga、In、Tl、Si、Ge、Sn、Pb、Sb、B、F、P、S、Se、Br、Te、Ti、Nb、V、Mo、Ta、Reのうちから選択される1種類以上の元素(

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以下、M元素と記載)、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、 $0.001 \le x/y \le 1$ 、 $2.0 < z/y \le 3.0$)で表されるタングステン酸化物微粒子である。また、該タングステン酸化物微粒子を含む粉体は、国際照明委員会(CIE)が推奨しているL*a*b*表色系にて評価した粉体色において、L* が25~80、a* が-10~10、b* が-15~15を有している。

[0028]

1 - (a) . 一般式WyOzで表されるタングステン酸化物微粒子の製造

上述した、一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z/y < 3.0)で表されるタングステン酸化物微粒子は、タングステン酸(H_2WO_4)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステン、アルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、から選ばれる 1 種以上のタングステン化合物を、不活性ガス単独または不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下で焼成することにより得られる。ここで、原料として用いるタングステン酸(H_2WO_4)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステンには、特に制限は無い

[0029]

但し、タングステン酸(H_2WO_4)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、または六塩化タングステン、アルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、から選ばれる 1 種以上のタングステン化合物を焼成してタングステン酸化物微粒子を製造する場合、該焼成温度は、所望とする微粒子と光学特性の観点から 200 以上 1000 以上 1000 以下とすることが好ましい。該焼成温度が 200 以上 1000 以下の範囲にあると、所望の光学特性を有するタングステン酸化物微粒子を製造することが出来る。焼成時間は、焼成温度に応じて適宜選択すればよいが、 100 分間以上 100 時間以下で十分である。

[0030]

次に、前記タングステン酸(H 2 W O 4)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステン、アルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、から選ばれる 1 種以上のタングステン化合物を焼成して調製したタングステン酸化物微粒子へ酸素空孔を生成させるために、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子を、不活性ガスと遺元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気で焼成する。ここで、不活性ガスとしては、窒素、アルゴン、ヘリウムなどのガスを用いることができ、還元性ガスとしては、水素やアルコールなどのガスを用いることができる。そして、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子を、不活性ガスと週元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下で焼成する場合、不活性ガス中の還元性ガスの濃度は焼成温度に応じて適宜選択すれば特に限定されないが、好ましくは 2 0 v o 1 %以下、より好ましくは 1 0 v o 1 %以下、さらに好ましくは 7 ~ 0 . 0 1 v o 1 %である。不活性ガス中の還元性ガスの濃度が 2 0 v o 1 %以下であると、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の急速な還元を回避することができ、日射遮蔽機能を有しないW O 2 の生成を回避できる。

[0031]

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子へ酸素空孔を生成させる際の処理温度は、雰囲気に応じて適宜選択すればよいが、不活性ガス単独の場合は日射遮蔽用微粒子としての結晶性や隠ぺい力の観点から650℃を超え、1200℃以下、好ましくは1100℃以下、より好ましくは1000℃以下である。一方、不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガスの場合は、還元性ガス濃度に応じてWO2が生成しない温度を適宜選択すればよい。さらに、不活性ガス単独と、不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガスという、両雰囲気下で行う2ステップ反応の場合は、例えば1ステップ目に不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下、100℃以上650℃以下で焼成し、2ステップ目に不活性ガス雰囲気下、650℃を超え1200℃以下で焼成することも日射遮蔽特性の観点から好ましい。このときの焼成処理時間は温度に応じて適宜選択すればよいが、5分間以上5時間以下で十分である。

[0032]

製造されたタングステン酸化物微粒子について、X線回折測定を行うと、 WO_{3-x} 相の回折ピークが見られ、適宜な条件によれば $W_{20}O_{58}$ 、 $W_{18}O_{49}$ などのいわゆるマグネリ相の存在が確認された。化学分析の結果に依れば、WO相は酸素欠損のある WyO_{20} (但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z/y < 3.0)相となっていると判断される。

[0033]

1-(b). 一般式 $M \times W y O z$ (但し、Mは前記M元素、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、 $0.001 \le x/y \le 1$ 、 $2.0 < z/y \le 3.0$) で表されるタングステン酸化物微粒子の製造

上述した一般式 $M\times WyOz$ (但し、Mは前記 M 元素、W はタングステン、O は酸素、 $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 、 $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 で表されるタングステン酸化物微粒子は、タングステン酸($O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステン、アルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、から選ばれる $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 を乾式混合した混合粉体を不活性ガス単独または不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下 $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 にで焼成するか、 $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 にで焼成するという $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 にで焼成するという $O\cdot OO1 \le x/y \le 1$ 0 にで焼成したタングステン酸化物微粒子を用いても良い。

[0034]

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の異なる製造方法として、タングステン酸(H₂ WO₄)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステンアルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、から選ばれる 1 種以上のタングステン化合物と、前記M元素の塩を含む水溶液と、を湿式混合した混合液を乾燥して得た乾燥粉を、不活性ガス単独または不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下1ステップで焼成するか、1ステップ目で不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下で焼成しさらに2ステップ目で不活性ガス雰囲気下で焼成するという2段の焼成を行なうことによっても得られる。また、前記タングステン化合物に替えて、1ー(a)にて製造したタングステン酸化物微粒子を用いても良い。

[0035]

上述したように、添加するM元素は、アルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、希土類元素、Zr、Cr、Mn、Fe、Ru、Co、Rh、Ir、Ni、Pd、Pt、Cu、Ag、Au、Zn、Cd、Al、Ga、In、Tl、Si、Ge、Sn、Pb、Sb、B、F、P、S、Se、Br、Te、Nb、V、Mo、Ta、Reのうちから選択される1種類以上の元素が好ましい。これらの元素は、いずれもタングステン酸化物微粒子の日射遮蔽特性の向上、耐候性の向上を図ることができるが、日射遮蔽特性を向上させる観点からはアルカリ金属、アルカリ土類金属、遷移金属に属する元素が好ましく、耐候性を向上させる観点からは、4B族元素、5B族元素が好ましい。

[0036]

タングステン酸(H₂ WO₄)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステンアルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、タングステン酸化物微粒子、から選ばれる1種以上へ乾式混合法を用いてM元素を添加するときの、M元素のかたちとしては酸化物、水酸化物が好ましい。そして、このM元素の酸化物、水酸化物と、タングステン酸(H₂ WO₄)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステンアルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、タングステン酸化物微粒子、から選ばれる1種以上とを混合する。当該乾式混合は、市販のらいかい機、ニーダー、ボールミル、サンドミル、ペイントシェーカー等で行えばよい。

[0037]

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また、当該乾式混合法とは異なる混合方法として、タングステン酸(H₂WO₄)、タングステン酸アンモニウム、六塩化タングステンをアルコールに溶解した六塩化タングステンに水を添加して加水分解した後溶媒を蒸発させたタングステンの水和物、タングステン酸化物微粒子、から選ばれる 1種以上へ、前記M元素を塩のかたちにして水溶液化したものを湿式混合法により混合した後、乾燥して乾燥粉を得ることとしても良い。この場合、前記M元素を塩のかたちは特に限定されるものでなく、例えば硝酸塩、硫酸塩、塩化物、炭酸塩などが挙げられる。前記湿式混合後の乾燥温度や時間は特に限定されるものでない。

[0038]

次に、前記タングステン酸化物微粒子へ酸素空孔を生成させるために、不活性ガス単独または不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下1ステップで焼成するか、1ステップ目で不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス雰囲気下で焼成しさらに2ステップ目で不活性ガス雰囲気下で焼成しるらに2ステップ目で不活性ガス雰囲気下で焼成するという2段の焼成を行なう。当該焼成処理に用いる不活性ガス単独または不活性ガスと還元性ガスとの混合ガス、不活性ガス中の還元性ガスの濃度、焼成処理温度は、前記1-(a)にて説明した不活性ガスまたは還元性ガス、不活性ガス中の還元性ガスの濃度、焼成処理温度と同様である。

[0039]

以上説明した、1ー(a)にて製造された一般式WyOz、1ー(b)にて製造された一般式MxWyOzで表される本発明のタングステン酸化物微粒子の粒子径は、日射遮蔽体の使用目的によって適宜選定することができる。例えば、日射遮蔽体を透明性が要求される用途に使用する場合は、粒子径を800nm以下とすることが好ましい。粒子径が800nm以下であれば、当該粒子が光を完全に遮蔽してしまうことがないため、可視光線領域の視認性を保持し、同時に効率良く透明性を保持することができる。

[0040]

特に可視光領域の透明性を重視する場合は、粒子径は200nm以下、好ましくは100nm以下が好ましい。粒子の粒子径が小さいと鮮明な透明性が得られるからである。これは、粒子が、幾何学散乱もしくはミー散乱によって380nm~780nmの可視光線領域の光を散乱し、曇りガラスのような外観を与えてしまうことを、粒子径を200nm以下とすることで前記散乱を低減させ、レイリー散乱領域とすることによると考えられる。レイリー散乱領域において、散乱光は粒子径の6乗に反比例して低減するため、粒子径の減少に伴い散乱が低減し透明性が向上する。さらに粒子径が100nm以下になると散乱光は非常に少なくなり好ましい。一方、粒子径が1nmよりも大きいものは工業的に製造することができる。

[0041]

前記粒子径を適宜に選択することにより、当該日射遮蔽材料微粒子を媒体中に分散させた日射遮蔽材料微粒子分散体のヘイズ値を、可視光透過率85%以下でヘイズ値30%以下とすることができる。ヘイズ値が30%以下であると、当該日射遮蔽材料微粒子分散体を塗布した透明基体が、曇りガラスのようになるのを回避でき、鮮明な透明性が得られる

[0042]

また、本発明に係る日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、国際照明委員会(CIE)が推奨している L * a * b * 表色系における粉体色において、 L * が 2 5 ~ 8 0 、 a * が - 1 0 、 b * が - 1 5 ~ 1 5 を有している。

[0043]

ここで、本発明に係る日射遮蔽用微粒子が当該粉体色を有しており、好ましい光学特性を発揮する理由を簡単に説明する。まず、一般的な光と物質内の電子の相互作用について説明すると、ある物質には固有のプラズマ周波数があってこの周波数より長波長の光は反射され、短波長の光は透過されることが知られている。プラズマ周波数ωρは式(2)で表される。

$$\omega_n^2 = n q^2 / \varepsilon m \qquad (2)$$

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ここで、 n は伝導電子密度、 q は電子の電荷、 ε は誘電率、 m は電子の有効質量である。 式(2)から明らかなように、当該物質の伝導電子密度が増加するとプラズマ周波数が大きくなるため、より短波長側の光まで反射されることになる。 伝導電子密度は金属で 1 0 2 2 / c m 3 台であるため、金属では可視光領域からすでに反射率が高いが、タングステン酸化物では、可視光線は透過し近赤外線域から吸収率が高くなるので、タングステン酸化物は日射遮蔽膜として用いることができる可能性がある。一方、タングステン酸化物 2 元性ガスで処理すると、その粉体色は淡黄色→黄緑色→ 2 濃青色 → 暗青色と変化すると同時に、その圧粉の電気抵抗値も減少する。これは、タングステン酸化物 微粒子が 還元性ガスで処理されることによって、当該微粒子中に酸素の空孔が生じ、これによって当該微粒子中の自由電子が増加したためと考えられる。即ち、タングステン酸化物微粒子の粉体色と伝導電子密度、そしてプラズマ周波数との間には密接な関係があると考えられる。

[0044]

そこで、本発明者らは、タングステン酸化物微粒子を含む粉体において還元処理により得られる粉体色と、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子を含有する日射遮蔽体の特性との関係を詳しく調査して、日射遮蔽に最適な粉体色の条件を求めたところ、タングステン酸化物微粒子を含む粉体は L * a * b * 表色系において、L * が 2 5 ~ 8 0、a * が -1 0 ~ 1 0、b * が -1 5 -1 5 の範囲にあるとき、日射遮蔽体の透過率が、波長 3 5 0 ~ 6 0 0 n m に極大値を持つと共に波長 6 0 0 ~ 1 5 0 0 n m に極小値を持つことが判明した。さらに、タングステン酸化物微粒子を含む粉体が当該粉体色を有するとき、このタングステン酸化物微粒子を含む日射遮蔽体において、光透過率の極大値を P、極小値を B、可視光透過率を V L T としたとき、 4 0 % \leq V L T \leq 8 0 % において式(1)

P / B + 0. 0 3 3 3 × V L T \ge 3. 7 (1)

を満足する日射遮蔽体が得られることがわかった。

[0045]

また、必要に応じてタングステン酸化物微粒子の耐候性を向上させるため、タングステン酸化物微粒子の表面を、Si、Ti、Al、Zr、Yから選択された少なくとも1種類以上の元素を含む単体または化合物で被覆することも好ましい。

[0046]

2. 日射遮蔽体形成用分散液

本発明に係る日射遮蔽体形成用分散液は、溶媒と日射遮蔽用微粒子とを含有し、当該日射遮蔽用微粒子が当該溶媒中に分散している日射遮蔽体形成用分散液である。この日射遮蔽用微粒子は、前記した一般式WyOz(但し、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、2.0 < z/y < 3.0)、または/及び、一般式MxWyOz(但し、Mは、前記M元素のうちから選択される1種類以上の元素、Wはタングステン、Oは酸素、 $0.001 \le x/y \le 1$ 、 $2.0 < z/y \le 3.0$)で表される。さらに、当該日射遮蔽用微粒子を含む粉体は、その粉体色がL*a*b*表色系において、L*が25~80、a*が-10~10、b*が-15~15であるタングステン酸化物微粒子である。そして、前記溶媒中に分散された当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は800nm以下である。前記溶媒中に分散されるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径が800nm以下まで十分細かく、かつ、均一に分散した日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を適用することにより、前記数式(1)の要件を満たす日射遮蔽体を得ることができる。

[0047]

ここで、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中における、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径について簡単に説明する。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径とは、溶媒中に分散しているタングステン酸化物微粒子が凝集して生成した凝集粒子の径を意味するものであり、市販されている種々の粒度分布計で測定することができる。例えば、タングステン酸化物微粒子分散液からタングステン酸化物微粒子の単体や凝集体が存在する状態のサンプルを採取し、当該サンプルを、動的光散乱法を原理とした大塚電子(株)社製ELS-8000にて測定することで求めることができる。

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[0048]

当該日射遮蔽体形成用分散液において、前記タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒径は800nm以下であることが望ましい。800nm以下であると、前記数式(1)の要件を満たすことができ、得られた日射遮蔽体が単調に透過率の減少した灰色系の膜や成形体(板、シートなど)になってしまうことを回避できるからである。さらに、当該日射遮蔽体形成用分散液が凝集した粗大粒子を多く含んでいなければ、これら粗大粒子が光散乱源となって曇り(ヘイズ)を発生させ、可視光透過率が減少する原因となるのを回避することができるので好ましい。

[0049]

なお、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子を溶媒へ分散させる方法は、均一に分散できる方法であれば特に限定されず、例えば、ビーズミル、ボールミル、サンドミル、ペイントシェーカー、超音波ホモジナイザーなどを用いた粉砕・分散処理方法が挙げられる。これらの器材を用いた分散処理によって、タングステン酸化物微粒子の溶媒中への分散と同時にタングステン酸化物微粒子同士の衝突等による微粒子化も進行し、タングステン酸化物粒子をより微粒子化して分散させることができる(すなわち、粉砕・分散処理される)。

[0050]

さらに、S b、V、N b、T a、W、Z r、F、Z n、A l、T i、P b、G a、R e、R u、P、G e、I n、S n から選択される Z 種以上の元素を含む酸化物の微粒子、または、一般式 X B $_m$ (但し、X は Z ルカリ土類 金属 元素 または Z から選択された元素、Z B は ホウ素、Z 4 Z m Z 6 . 3)で表される ホウ化物の微粒子、

または、 I n 4 S n 3 O 1 2 などのインジウム錫複合酸化物の微粒子、から選択される少なくとも 1 種の微粒子を前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液へ添加して、当該分散液中の溶媒中に分散させるのも好ましい構成である。

[0051]

上述の構成により、日射遮蔽体の日射遮蔽特性の向上、日射遮蔽体の色調の調整、添加フィラー量の削減、等の効果を得ることができるが、日射遮蔽特性の向上の観点からは、Sb、V、Nb、Ta、W、Zr、F、Zn、Al、Ti、Pb、Ga、Re、Ru、P、Ge、In、Snから選択される2種以上の元素を含む酸化物の微粒子やインジウム錫複合酸化物の微粒子が好ましく、色調の調整、添加フィラー量の削減の観点からは、ホウ化物の微粒子が好ましい。さらに、可視光により近い近赤外線に対する遮蔽特性向上の観点からはホウ化物の微粒子が好ましい。尚、このときの添加割合は、所望とする日射遮蔽特性に応じて適宜選択すればよい。

[0052]

また、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液は、無機バインダーまたは/及び樹脂バインダーを含む構成とすることができる。無機バインダーや樹脂バインダーの種類は特に限定されるものではない。例えば、当該無機バインダーとして、珪素、ジルコニウム、チタン、若しくはアルミニウムの金属アルコキシドやこれらの部分加水分解縮重合物あるいはオルガノシラザンが挙げられ、また、当該樹脂バインダーとして、アクリル樹脂などの熱可塑性樹脂、エポキシ樹脂などの熱硬化性樹脂などが利用できる。

[0053]

また、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液において、タングステン酸化物微粒子を分散した溶媒は特に限定されるものではなく、塗布・練り込み条件、塗布・練り込み環境、さらに、無機バインダーや樹脂バインダーを含有させたときはバインダーに合わせて適宜選択すればよい。

[0054]

当該溶媒としては、例えば、水やエタノール、プロパノール、ブタノール、イソプロピルアルコール、イソブチルアルコール、ジアセトンアルコールなどのアルコール類、メチルエーテル、エチルエーテル、プロピルエーテルなどのエーテル類、エステル類、アセトン、メチルエチルケトン、ジエチルケトン、シクロヘキサノン、イソブチルケトンなどのケ

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トン類といった各種の有機溶媒が使用可能である。また必要に応じて酸やアルカリを添加して p H 調整してもよい。さらに、分散液中の微粒子の分散安定性を一層向上させるためには、各種の界面活性剤、カップリング剤などの添加も勿論可能である。

[0055]

さらに、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を用いて透明基材上に被膜を形成したとき、当該膜の導電性は、当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の接触個所を経由した導電パスに沿って得られる。そこで、例えば、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中の界面活性剤やカップリング剤の量を加減することで、当該導電パスを部分的に切断することができ、10 ⁶ Ω/□以上の表面電気抵抗値にして膜の導電性を低下させることは容易である。また、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中の無機バインダーまたは/及び樹脂バインダーの含有量の加減によっても当該膜の導電性を制御できる。

[0056]

次に、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を適宜な透明基材上に塗布して被膜を形成する場合、当該塗布方法は特に限定されない。当該塗布方法は、例えば、スピンユート法、バーコート法、スクリーン印刷法、ロールコート法、流し塗りなど、分散液を平坦かつ薄く均一に塗布できる方法であればいずれの方法でもよい

[0057]

また、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中に無機バインダーとして、珪素、ジルコニウム、チタン、もしくはアルミニウムの金属アルコキシド及びその加水分解重合物を含む場合、分散液の塗布後の基材加熱温度を100℃以上とすることで、塗膜中に含まれるアルコキシドまたはその加水分解重合物の重合反応を殆ど完結させることができる。重合反応を殆ど完結させることで、水や有機溶媒が膜中に残留して加熱後の膜の可視光透過率の低減の原因となることを回避できることから、前記加熱温度は100℃以上が好ましく、さらに好ましくは分散液中の溶媒の沸点以上である。

[0058]

また、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中に樹脂バインダーを使用した場合は、それぞれの樹脂バインダーの硬化方法に従って硬化させればよい。例えば、樹脂バインダーが紫外線硬化樹脂であれば紫外線を適宜照射すればよく、また常温硬化樹脂であれば塗布後そのまま放置しておけばよい。この構成を採ると既存の窓ガラスなどへの現場での塗布が可能である。

[0059]

3. 日射遮蔽体

$$P / B + 0$$
. 0 3 3 3 × V L T \ge 3. 7 (1)

ここで、可視光透過率VLTは可視光透過率算出法(JIS A 5 7 5 9)に基づき算出されるもので、具体的には、分光光度計を用いて波長3 8 0 n m ~ 7 8 0 n m間において1 0 n m間隔で各波長の分光透過率τ(λ)を測定し、以下の式(3)により算出した値である。

【数1】

$$\tau \ v = {}^{780}_{380} D_{\lambda} \tau \ (\lambda) \ V_{\lambda} \triangle \lambda / {}^{780}_{380} D_{\lambda} V_{\lambda} \triangle \lambda$$
 (3)

ここで、 τ v は可視光透過率 V L T 、 D $_{\lambda}$ は C I E 昼光色 D $_{6}$ 5 における分光分布の値(JIS A 5 7 5 9 の添付表参照)、 V $_{\lambda}$ は C I E 明 順 応標準 比視感度、 τ (λ) は

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分光透過率である。尚、CIEは国際照明委員会の略称である。

[0060]

ここで、前記式(1)の導出方法について説明する。

まず、タングステン酸化物微粒子とバインダーとを含有し、基準となる日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を製造する。次に、当該基準日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を、例えば、透明な厚さ3mmガラス、または透明な厚さ50μmPETフィルムなどの透明な基体へ、膜厚が10μmで、その日射遮蔽特性が所定の合格基準を満たす日射遮蔽体を形成する。そして、当該日射遮蔽体の透過プロファイルを分光光度計で測定し、光透過率の極大値Pと透過率の極小値Bを求めて(極大値P/極小値B)の比を求め、かつ、この(P/B)値を可視光透過率(VLT)に対してプロットする。以下、前記日射遮蔽体の膜厚を変化させて、そのVLTの値を異ならせながら、日射遮蔽特性は所定の合格基準を示す日射遮蔽体を繰返し複数作成し、これら日射遮蔽体の透過プロファイルを測定して各々の(P/B)値を求め、VLTの値に対してプロットし、これらプロットを直線近似して得られた直線から式(1)を得ることができる。

[0061]

例えば、分散粒子径が300nmのタングステン酸化物微粒子と、UV硬化樹脂と、トルエンと、を主成分とする基準日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を製造し、当該基準日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を用いて、可視光透過率(VLT)の値が異なる複数の日射遮蔽体を形成する。そして、当該日射遮蔽体の(P/B)値を測定し、VLT値との対応を求めるプロットを行う。図2に、当該プロット例を示す。図2は、横軸にVLT値、縦軸に(P/B)値をとったグラフである。

[0062]

図2が示すように、日射遮蔽特性が所定の合格基準を示す各日射遮蔽体における透過率の極大値と極小値の比(P/B)値は、可視光透過率VLTの値に伴ってパラボリックに変化する傾向がある。しかし、日射遮蔽体として検討すべき範囲である $40\% \le VLT \le 80\%$ においては、十分な精度をもって式(1)による直線近似が可能である。従って、測定に係る日射遮蔽体が示す日射遮蔽特性が、式(1)の等号で表される直線上の値と同一であるか、その値よりも大きいときは、当該日射遮蔽体が良好な日射遮蔽特性を具備していることを示している。すなわち、測定に係る日射遮蔽体が良好な日射遮蔽特性を具備しているとき、VLT値と(P/B)値とは式(1)を満たしている。

[0063]

尚、膜厚10μm以下の前記被膜のバインダーとしては、UV硬化樹脂やシリケート系バインダーを用いることができるが、可視光領域で透明なものであれば特に限定されるものでない。

そして、日射遮蔽体における、光の被膜透過率の極大値と極小値との比(P/B)は、この値が大きいほど日射遮蔽特性が優れる。これは、タングステン系酸化物微粒子の透過プロファイルは、波長350nm~600nmに極大値を、波長600~1500nmに極小値を持っており、可視光波長域が380nm~780nmで、視感度が550nm付近をピークとする釣鐘型であることから導かれる。そして式(1)を満たす透過特性を有する本発明に係る日射遮蔽体は、可視光を有効に透過し、それ以外の日射を有効に反射・吸収することが理解される。

[0064]

一方、前記日射遮蔽体は、溶媒とこの溶媒中に分散されたタングステン酸化物微粒子などの日射遮蔽用微粒子を含有する日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を日射遮蔽体形成用母材となる樹脂に練り込んで、板状、シート状、フィルム状などに成形して製造することができる。 【0065】

以上説明したように、本発明に係る日射遮蔽体は、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を適宜透明基板上に塗布したり、あるいは、前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を樹脂に練り込んだりして板、シート、フィルム状などに成形して製造される。そして、当該日射遮蔽体が透明基材とこの上に形成された被膜とで構成される場合、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液に含まれる樹脂

バインダーまたは無機バインダーは、塗布、硬化後に前記タングステン酸化物微粒子の基材への密着性を向上させ、さらに膜の硬度を向上させる効果がある。また、このようにして得られた被膜上へ、さらに珪素、ジルコニウム、チタン、もしくはアルミニウムの金属アルコキシド、これらの部分加水分解縮重合物からなる被膜を第2層として被着し、珪素、ジルコニウム、チタン、もしくはアルミニウムの酸化物膜を形成することで、タングステン系の酸化物微粒子を主成分とする被膜の基材に対する結着力や膜の硬度、耐候性を一層向上させることができる。

[0066]

また、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液が樹脂バインダーまたは無機バインダーを含まない場合、透明基材上に得られる被膜は、前記タングステン酸化物微粒子のみが堆積した膜構造になる。そして当該被膜はこのままでも日射遮蔽効果を示す。しかし、この膜上へ、さらに珪素、ジルコニウム、チタン、またはアルミニウムの金属アルコキシドやこれらの部分加水分解縮重合物などの無機バインダー、または樹脂バインダーを含む塗布液を塗布して被膜を形成して多層膜とするとよい。当該構成を採ることにより、前記塗布液成分が第1層のタングステン酸化物微粒子の堆積した間隙を埋めて成膜されるため、膜のヘイズが低減して可視光透過率が向上し、また微粒子の基材への結着性が向上する。

[0067]

以上のようにして成膜された、透明基材とこの上に形成された被膜とで構成される本発明に係る日射遮蔽体は、タングステン酸化物微粒子が前記被膜内に適度に分散しているため、膜内を結晶が緻密に埋めた鏡面状表面をもつ物理成膜法による酸化物薄膜に較べて可視光領域での反射が少なく、ギラギラした外観を呈することが回避できる。その一方で、可視域から近赤外域にプラズマ周波数をもつため、これに伴うプラズマ反射が近赤外域で大きくなり日射遮蔽性に優れている。

[0068]

また、当該被膜の可視光領域における反射をさらに抑制したい場合には、タングステン酸化物微粒子が分散された被膜の上に、SiO2やMgF2のような低屈折率の膜を成膜することにより、容易に視感反射率1%以下の多層膜を得ることができる。

[0069]

また、本発明に係る日射遮蔽体へ、さらに紫外線遮蔽機能を付与させるため、無機系の酸化チタンや酸化亜鉛、酸化セリウムなどの粒子、有機系のベンゾフェノンやベンゾトリアゾールなどの少なくとも 1 種以上を添加してもよい。

また、当該日射遮蔽膜の可視光透過率を向上させるために、さらにATO、ITO、アルミニウム添加酸化亜鉛、インジウム錫複合酸化物などの粒子を混合してもよい。これらの透明粒子は、添加量を増すと750nm付近の透過率が増加する一方、近赤外線を遮蔽するため、可視光透過率が高く、かつ日射遮蔽特性のより高い日射遮蔽体が得られる。

[0070]

また、ATO、ITO、アルミニウム添加酸化亜鉛、インジウム錫複合酸化物などの粒子を分散した日射遮蔽体形成用分散液へ、本発明に係る日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を添加すれば、ほんの僅かの添加量で日射遮蔽効果を補助することができる。このとき、前記タングステン酸化物微粒子の膜色は青色なため、膜を着色すると同時にその日射遮蔽効果を補助することとなる。さらに、当該日射遮蔽体形成用分散液中にて主体となるATOやITOなどに対して、ほんの僅かの添加量で、ATOやITO等の最低必要量の大幅な減少が可能となり、分散液コストが下げられる。

[0071]

以上説明した、本発明に係る日射遮蔽体形成用分散液は、焼成時の熱による液体成分の分解あるいは化学反応を利用して目的の日射遮蔽体を形成するものではないため、特性の安定した日射遮蔽体を形成することができる。さらに、日射遮蔽効果を発揮するタングステン酸化物微粒子は、無機材料であるので有機材料と比べて耐候性に優れており、例えば、太陽光線(紫外線)の当たる部位に使用しても色や諸機能の劣化はほとんど生じない。

【実施例】

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[0072]

以下、本発明について実施例を挙げて、より具体的に説明する。但し、本発明は以下の 実施例に限定されるものではない。

尚、以下の各実施例及び比較例において用いている微粒子a~gの粉体色(標準光源D65、10°視野)や、当該各微粒子が分散された分散液を用いて得られた日射遮蔽体A~Mの光学特性については、日立製作所(株)製の分光光度計U-4000を用いて測定した。測定結果は一覧表として図1に示した。

また、得られた日射遮蔽体 A ~ M の日射遮蔽特性については、各日射遮蔽体の透過プロファイルから光の透過率の極大値 P 、極小値 B 、及び可視光透過率 V L T を求めると共に、得られた各数値から「日射遮蔽特性」として式(1)の左辺(P / B + 0.0333× V L T)の値を算出した。尚、各実施例において可視光透過率 V L T の値は、膜厚の調整によって制御している。測定結果は一覧表として図 1 に示した。

[0073]

[実施例1]

タングステン酸 50 g を入れた石英ボートを石英管状炉にセットし、 N_2 ガスをキャリアとした 5 % H_2 ガスを供給しながら加熱し、600 $\mathbb C$ の温度で 1 時間焼成して微粒子 a を得た。この微粒子 a を含む粉体の粉体色は、L*が 35.1886、a*が 0.9252、b*が -6.2294であり、粉末 X線回折による結晶相の同定の結果 $WO_{2.90}$ または W_{200} O_{580} の結晶相が観察された。

次に、該微粒子aを5重量%、高分子系分散剤5重量%、トルエン90重量%を、0.3 mm ϕ Z r O $_2$ ビーズを入れたペイントシェーカーで6時間粉砕・分散処理することによってタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液を調製した(イ液)。ここで、タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液(イ液)内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図1に示したように69 n m となった。

次に、得られたタングステン酸化物微粒子分散液(イ液) 1. 6 g と U V 硬化樹脂 0.5 g とをよく混合し、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を調製した(口液)。

次にバーNo. 8のバーコーターを用いて、膜厚50μmのPET (ポリエチレンテレフタレート)フィルム上へ前記日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(口液)塗布した後、70℃で1分間の条件で高圧水銀ランプを照射し、実施例1に係る日射遮蔽体Aを得た。

そして、日射遮蔽体 A の透過プロファイルから求められた光の透過率の極大値 P 、極小値 B から得られた P / B 比は 2 . 1 となった。さらに上述した可視光透過率算出法(JIS A 5 7 5 9)により算出された可視光透過率 V L T は 6 3 . 0 % であった。これらの各数値を前記式(1)に代入して日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図 1 に示すように 4 . 2 であった。

以上のことより、実施例1に係る日射遮蔽体Aは、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0074]

[実施例2]

微粒子 b へ、実施例 1 と同様の処理をおこなってタングステン酸化物の分散液を調製し日射遮蔽体形成用分散液とした(ハ液)。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液(ハ液)内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図 1 に示したように 7 8 n m となった。

ハ液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体Bを得、この日射遮蔽体Bの光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。するとP/B比2.2、VLT57.9%が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように4.1であった。

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以上のことより、実施例2に係る日射遮蔽体Bは、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0075]

[実施例3]

 N_2 雰囲気下において、エタノール350g中へ6塩化タングステンを少量ずつ入れて溶解した後、水を添加して加水分解し、この液を70℃にて乾燥させ、さらに100℃にて完全に溶媒を蒸発させて水和物粉を得た。得られた水和物粉を、実施例1と同様だが、 N_2 ガスをキャリアとした3% H_2 ガスを供給しながら加熱し、520℃で1時間焼成を行って微粒子 C を得た。この微粒子 C を含む粉体の粉体色は、C *が40.0591、a*が-0.8091、C *が-6.6779であり、粉末 C *線回折による結晶相の同定の結果 C * C *

微粒子 c へ、実施例 1 と同様の処理をおこなってタングステン酸化物の分散液を調製し日射遮蔽体形成用分散液とした。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図 1 に示したように 7 2 n m となった。

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体 C を得、この日射遮蔽体 C の光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。すると P / B 比 1 . 5、 V L T 7 4 . 0%が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように 4 . 0であった。

以上のことより、実施例3に係る日射遮蔽体 C は、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0076]

[実 施 例 4]

微粒子 d へ、実施例 L と同様の処理をおこなってタングステン酸化物の分散液を調製し日射遮蔽体形成用分散液とした。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図 L に示したように 6 9 n m となった。

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液に実施例 1 と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体 D を得、この日射遮蔽体 D の光学特性を実施例 1 と同様に測定した。すると P / B 比 2 . 1、 V L T 6 2 . 7% が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図 1 に示すように 4 . 2 であった。

以上のことより、実施例 4 に係る日射遮蔽体 D は、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0077]

[実施例5]

 N_2 雰囲気下において、エタノール350g中へ6塩化タングステンと硝酸銅とを少量ずつ入れ、Cu/W=0. 01(重量比)として溶解した後、この液を70 $^\circ$ にて乾燥させ、さらに100 $^\circ$ にて完全に溶媒を蒸発させて乾燥粉を得た。

微粒子eへ、実施例1と同様の処理をおこなってタングステン酸化物の分散液を調製し

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日射遮蔽体形成用分散液とした。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図 1 に示したように 6 8 n m となった。

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体 E を得、この日射遮蔽体 E の光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。すると P / B 比 2 . 4、 V L T 5 4 . 0% が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように 4 . 2 であった。

以上のことより、実施例 5 に係る日射遮蔽体 E は、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0078]

[実施例6]

 N_2 雰囲気下において、エタノール350g中へ6塩化タングステンと硝酸セリウムとを少量ずつ入れ、Се/W=0.01(重量比)として溶解した後、この液を70℃にて乾燥させ、さらに100℃にて完全に溶媒を蒸発させて乾燥粉を得た。

得られた乾燥粉を、実施例 1 と同様だが、 N_2 ガスをキャリアとした 3 % H_2 ガスを供給しながら加熱し、 5 2 0 $\mathbb C$ $\mathbb C$ 1 時間焼成を行って微粒子 $\mathbb C$ を得た。この微粒子 $\mathbb C$ $\mathbb C$ を含む粉体の粉体色は、 $\mathbb C$ $\mathbb C$

微粒子fへ、実施例 1 と同様の処理をおこなってタングステン酸化物の分散液を調製し日射遮蔽体形成用分散液とした。タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図 1 に示したように 6 8 n m となった。

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体 Fを得、この日射遮蔽体 Eの光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。すると P / B 比 2 . 0、 V L T 6 1 . 0% が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図 1 に示すように 4 . 0 であった。

以上のことより、実施例 6 に係る日射遮蔽体 F は、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0079]

[実施例7]

実施例 1 で得られたタングステン酸化物微粒子 a 1 0 重量%、メチルトリメトキシシラン 4 5 重量%、エタノール 2 5 重量%及び水 2 0 重量%を、 0 . 3 m m ϕ 2 r O $_2$ ビーズを入れたペイントシェーカーで 6 時間粉砕・分散処理することによってタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液を調製した(二液)。

タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液(二液)内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散 粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図1に示したように69nmとなった。

そして、得られたタングステン酸化物微粒子分散液(二液)32重量%、UV硬化樹脂32重量%、残部トルエンとをよく混合・攪拌して日射遮蔽体形成用分散液を調製した(ホ液)。

ホ液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体Gを得、この日射遮蔽体Gの光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。するとP/B比2.1、VLT63.0%が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように4.2であった。

以上のことより、実施例 7 に係る日射遮蔽体 G は、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

また、日射遮蔽体 G を 6 0 ℃で湿度 9 0 %の恒温恒湿下で 7 日間暴露した後、日射遮蔽特性を再度評価した結果、日射遮蔽特性は 4 . 1 と低下は僅か 0 . 1 であった。

[0080]

[実施例8]

実施例1と同様のタングステン酸50gを入れた石英ボートを石英管状炉にセットし、

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N₂ ガスをキャリアとした 5% H₂ ガスを供給しながら加熱し、 550% の温度で 1 時間の還元処理を行った後、 N₂ ガス雰囲気下に 700% で 100% で 100%

次に、該微粒子 h 5 重量%、高分子系分散剤 5 重量%、トルエン 9 0 重量%を秤量し、 0 . 3 m m ϕ Z r O $_2$ ビーズを入れたペイントシェーカーで 3 時間粉砕・分散処理することによって日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(A液)を調製した。ここで、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(A液)内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径を測定したところ、図 1 に示すように 5 1 n m であった。

次に、得られた日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(A液)1.6g、UV硬化樹脂0.5gを秤量し、混合・攪拌して日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(B液)を調製した。そして、バーNo30のバーコーターを用いた以外は、実施例1と同様にして日射遮蔽体Hを得た。

そして、日射遮蔽体Hの光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。その結果、P/B比は8.8、VLTは42.0%が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように10.2であった。

以上のことより、実施例8に係る日射遮蔽体Hは、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0081]

[実施例9]

次に、実施例 8 と同様にして日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(A 液)を調製した。ここで、日射遮蔽体形成用分散液(A 液)内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径を測定したところ、図 1 に示すように 1 7 2 n m であった。

次に、実施例 8 と同様にして日射遮蔽体 I を得た。日射遮蔽体 I の光学特性を実施例 I と同様に測定した結果、 P / B 比 1 . 8 、 V L T 6 9 . 2 % が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図 1 に示すように 4 . 1 であった。

以上のことにより、実施例9に係る日射遮蔽体Iは、その日射遮蔽特性が優れていることが確認された。

[0082]

[比較例1]

実施例1と同様だが、タングステン酸化物微粒子として市販(関東化学社製)のWO₃(微粒子i)を用いた日射遮蔽体Jを製造した。

この微粒子gを含む粉体の粉体色は、L*が92.5456、a*が-11.3853、b*が34.5477であり、粉末 X 線回折による結晶相の同定の結果WO3の結晶相が観察された。

微粒子gより調製したタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液内におけるタングステン酸化物微粒子の分散粒子径は、粉砕・分散処理により図1に示したように69nmとなった。

当該タングステン酸化物微粒子の分散液に実施例1と同様の処理をおこなって日射遮蔽体 J を得、この日射遮蔽体 J の光学特性を実施例1と同様に測定した。すると P / B 比 1 . 1、 V L T 6 9 . 7% が得られ、日射遮蔽特性を算出したところ、図1に示すように 3 4 であった。

以上のことより、比較例 1 に係る日射遮蔽体 J は、その日射遮蔽特性が実施例 1 ~ 9 に係る日射遮蔽体よりも劣ることが確認された。

[0083]

[評価]

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図1に記載された日射遮蔽特性から、実施例1~9に係る日射遮蔽体の日射遮蔽特性を検討してみると、全て3.7を超えていたが、比較例に係る日射遮蔽体の日射遮蔽特性は3.4に留まったことから、実施例に係る日射遮蔽体の優位性が確認された。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[0084]

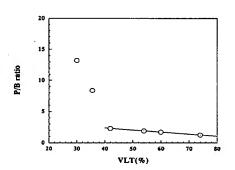
【図1】実施例及び比較例に係る日射遮蔽体の測定結果の一覧表である。

【図2】本発明に係る日射遮蔽体の日射遮蔽特性を示すグラフである。

【図1】

	1		19 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		64.849	分散粒子母	**************************************	HB/0	可提光透過素	社会の対象の
	1	٠.	٠.	٠,		(nm)			VLT(S)	
女施女1	•	35.1886	0.9252	-6.2294	WO ₂₅ W ₂₅ OW	69	۷	1.9	63.0	4:0
実飾例2	_	348152	1.2234	₩ 8774	WO2W W2CW	78	0	1.9	63.1	4:0
東陸側3	٥	40.0591	-0.8091	66779	WO ₂₃₀ W ₂₅ ON	u	C	1.2	74.0	3.7
解院例4	~	35,2259	0.8483	-5.3161	WO ₂₃₀ W ₂₂ Ow	69	Q	1.9	62.7	40
東語第	•	37.2794	-0.1294	-13322	WO ₂₃₉ W _{FP} O ₂₀	63	3	2.2	54.0	4.0
安路網8	-	38 9187	-0.1457	-3.9656	WO _{LIN} W ₂₀ O ₃₀	89	4	1.8	61.0	3.8
実施師7	•	35.1886	0.8252	-6.2294	WO ₂₃₆ W ₂₅ OW	69	9	1.9	63.0	4.0
実施例	-	36.9288	1,2573	-9.1526	WiPOss	51	×	8.8	42.0	10.2
東施御	£	36.4698	33011	9066 5-	Wifors	172	-	1.8	69.2	1,4
14.62.911	-	92.5458	92.5456 -11.3853	24.5477	WO,	63	ſ	1.1	69.7	34

【図2】



フロントページの続き

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